



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CARLO TRESKA

PART 2 OF 10

BUFILE: 61-1335

Carlo Tresca

Section 2

REPORT MADE AT: NEW YORK CITY	DATE WHEN MADE 10-21-22	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 10-21-22	REPORT MADE BY: GEO. J. STARR.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: In re: CARLO TRESCA. Personal advertisement in N.Y. WORLD. 10-29-22			
FACTS DEVELOPED: At New York, N.Y.			
Reference is made to page 2 of Confidential report noted below.			
[REDACTED]			
ATTENTION, COLLEGE MEN!			
WANTED, two hikers, apparently college men, who ate in lunchroom between Wheeling, W.Va. and Zanesville, O., near Cambridge, about 5:30 A.M., June 27, while hiking to Columbus. They talked with an official of the United Mine Workers about impending labor troubles. These two young men can assist in saving lives of thirteen men. VITALLY IMPORTANT. If you do not know anything yourself pass this along: Telegraph at once collect to EARL LEWIS, St. Clairsville, O.			
[REDACTED]			
Any information obtained will be submitted to Bureau immediately.			
There is attached to this report a clipping from the New York American for 10-21-22, which gives the details of the above matter. This clipping was submitted by Special Agent R.W. Palmer.			
<div style="text-align: right;">DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> FILE NO. 67-1335-61 BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION OCT 23 1922 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE ROUTED TO: HOOVER </div>			
COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: WASHINGTON 2 NEW YORK 2 Clipping attached to Washington Copy.			

Department of Justice,

Bureau of Investigation.

NEW YORK CITY

May 6, 1932.

J. E. Buch, Esquire,
Department of Justice,
Bureau of Investigation,
Rm. 412, Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Buch:-

I am sending the best I am able to do as to the Carlo Trovati articles. The man is very cautious, after all, when it comes down to the actually incriminating. Moreover, as things stand there is such an impossible condition - we have absolutely not the assistance of a filing cabinet for all these years - the only of tissues, and apparently are to get them only "when the sands of the desert grow cold" - that I have had to make do with. I have also consulted other memoranda in the general office files, but do not find anything of a gross nature that this man has not in its own possession. I hope that I send -- and I believe it is about all there is worth while - to of some small help to you.

Very truly yours,

Robert A. Bone.

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AND
NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE

61-1335-62	
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
OCT 12 1932	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
HOOVER	FILE

REPORT

O N

CARLO TRESCA, ARTICLES IN IL MARTELLO

APRIL 25, 1919-MAY 5, 1922.

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Although Il Martello, at one time the semi-monthly, more recently the weekly publication edited by Carlo Tresca, affords in every issue abundant evidence of its anarchist character, there have not been any editorials or signed articles by Tresca himself of an incriminating nature in their entirety. Repeatedly this publication was declared to be non-mailable under the Espionage Act because of a detached statement, so to speak, in some scabbling or personally scurrilous article, or because of an editorial mainly of Italian interest whose revolutionary doctrine might be considered to have a general applicability, and so a specific, applicability to this country. In this respect, Tresca was a continual offender against the Espionage Act, and his paper bears full evidence of the penalty he thus paid for his determination to offend.

A careful search through the translations on file in this Bureau and an examination of the reports prepared by myself does not disclose very much of first rate importance along the lines desired- perhaps, it discloses nothing of such importance. I am copying below the few signed articles of any importance, and an editorial or two presumably written by Tresca in his official capacity as editor. As for other articles, such as revolutionary statements by Lenin, Liebknecht, and others, I pass them by as no more incriminating to either Tresca or

61-1335-62

Il Martello than in the multiplicity of such articles to a multiplicity of other editors and publications which flourish more or less healthfully under our benign laws.

In April 1919 there was published by Il Martello a circular signed by Carlo Frasca, entitled For Our Publication and Propaganda. I give it in full.

"Dear Comrade?

"We are traversing a historical period of flames. The bourgeoisie world vacillates. The fire which they thought could be smothered with vile calumnies; the Russian revolution which they wanted to starve by means of the blockade, that they wanted to strangle with a circle of bayonets is blazing, expanding and conquering. From Russia to Germany, to Bohemia, to Hungary and Bulgaria, and while the fire of the social revolution continues to penetrate the bourgeoisie world, destroying privileges and tyrannies, the representatives of the Allied Governments, forgetting the promises made in the name of a vain and lying democracy, are dividing the world in pieces, assigning to this one and that one zones of influence, colonies, cities and provinces, and offer Germany a peace which is a repetition of Brest-Litovsk, of nefarious memory.

"The boundary lines are precise: this way revolution, that way reaction.

"The eyes of all proletarians who are panting to see Europe liberated from the last vestige of secret diplomacy, from imperialism, and militarism; the eyes of all the rebels who are struggling to overthrow the Bourgeoisie class, pre-creators of exterminating wars, are now turned towards Italy.

"The future of Europe is now in the hands of the Italian proletariat who by means of a revolution could liberate itself from the weight of the Church, Monarchy, and Capitalism, and could also render more secure the position of the Soviet Gov't., of all Russia, re-light the communist fire in Germany and awaken the masses of the two allied Governments of France and England.

"Thousands and thousands of workers are returning to Italy from America. If they returned illumined by our propaganda they will go there to increase our ranks, they will go there to add fuel to the revolutionary fire which the Italian brothers are always keeping burning.

"On account of this most important reason

we must intensify our propaganda.

"No one can deny that on our side the task is being solved the best way we know how. Six thousand copies of the "RED GUARD", the much appreciated special number issued in defense of calumniated Russia, have been traveling from one end of the United States to the other to encourage, to spur, to inflame.

"We want to continue, we want to persevere. Beside the pamphlets, we need the review which is being repeatedly held up. "Il Martello" very recently suffered a terrible blow. The fury of the Postal Authorities hurled itself against number 5 and 8 during the month of April.

"We had decided to issue "Il Martello" weekly, to be in a better position to assiduously defend our principles so ferociously attacked by those who profit the most by the gloomy times of reaction.

"But we had to parry the blow. We are compelled to publish "Il Martello" three times a month. The repeated seizures beat us down. To maintain a good front to the necessities of the present time, to intensify our propaganda, to keep solid "Il Martello", like an oak tree that fearlessly defies the reactionary hurricane, it is necessary that everyone does his duty, more than his duty. We feel keenly now as never before the necessity of our propaganda if "Il Martello" is sustained at this time, it will contribute to awaken the consciences.

"You must, as you always have, cooperate with us to keep the fire of idealism always lit.

"Enclosed find a book containing our stamps of propaganda. The stamp is a very efficacious method for the spreading of ideas. Let us use it widely. Every letter that you write to a friend, every letter that one of your friends or co-worker writes to an acquaintance must be a messenger of our ideas.

"Sell them buy them all yourself, they cost ten cents each. Work towards making these of the red stamp general among the Italian workers.

"So have addressed this letter to you because we have noted that you are amongst those who remain steadfast in the ranks, make sacrifices and work. We have addressed our letter to you because we feel assured that you understand the impossibility to continue the publication of "Il Martello" on account of the repeated sequestrations, without the persevering, constant enthusiastic co-operation of the faithful. The profits from the sale will be used for-----the same which we use many times in order to circulate "Il Martello" in spite of the censor. Don't disappoint us by your indifference. Encourage us instead by giving us your support.

Yours FOR THE INTERNATIONAL REVOLUTION,
(SIGNED CARLO TRESCA)

The regular issue of Il Martello for April 10, 1919 contained an editorial on Extermination or Deportation. I quote the latter half of it, though all of it is inspired by the spirit of revolutionary subversiveness. Referring to the pending deportation of Russians, the writer states:-

"More than 100 Russians are threatened with deportation simply for belonging to the Russian workers unions.

"Naturalized citizens are equally involved: Their citizenship is taken from them.

"This liberty-killing campaign, which has no comparison in the old Russia of the Czar, has but one aim: that of breaking the backbone of the workers movement, that of striking the boldest, more alert, more courageous militants belonging to the red battalions of the proletarian army, by reducing through terror, to submission, silence and obedience, those slaves who are trying to free themselves.

"The deportations are used as a terrible threat against the thousands of workers come here from all parts of the world with the confidence they would find bread less black and less hard, work less painful and better liberty.

"As the prison did not inspire fear, even so deportation will not bend the backbone of those who have faith.

"We curse you bourgeoisie republic. You may imprison us, you can blind us, but ideas cannot be deported. The ideas we have sown with a full hand will germinate and bear fruit. It will be those ideas which will enlighten the slaves on whose ample, curved shoulders your tyrannies are today resting.

"Ideas are not imprisoned; are not deported they remain.

"We curse you oh lying Republic. We denounce you before the world.

From the issue of April 26, 1919 also I quote from an article entitled The Two Wars, and signed Ego Sum. Whether this I Am was really Presca or not is not clear, though as editor of Il Martello he at least stands responsible. The Paragraphs quoted close the

article.

"Revolution will triumph. Revolution is on the march. It conquers life, liberty and peace--these are the strong desires of humanity which the international revolution of the proletariat only can satisfy.

"The struggle has begun and must be fought to the extreme: Either the bourgeoisie triumph and the working classes of the world will still be threatened by the most degrading slavery and loaded down by heavier and more numerous chains or the proletarian victory with the triumph of justice, equality and fraternity.

"The struggle has begun. We live in an epoch of revolution.

"May, Holy May of ideals, hasten, inflame hearts with your beneficent rays."

An editorial in the April 20, 1919 issue, Liberty for All Political Victims reads as follows:-

"Workers of America!

"The war for the triumph of world democracy is over.

"The war for the triumph of industrial democracy in America is approaching nearer and nearer each day to its last final battle.

"The capitalists who gathered large profits are counting the money from which blood is dripping.

"American workers seek work in vain.

"The landlords are becoming more greedy and the rents are reaching dizzy heights.

"The unemployed workers of America are face to face with starvation and eviction.

"The American capitalists have more than enough and are living in pleasure and luxury.

"The American worker is worrying for his daily bread, never certain.

"But all this for the victorious war for the triumph of world democracy.

"Eugene V. Debs, Tom Mooney, Kate Richards, O'Hare, Bill Haywood, Luigi Duranti, Pietro Nizza, Giovanni Paldazzi, Pietro Torri, Pietro Lobba and hundreds of others of the champions of the workers movement have been thrown into American prisons.

"Other soldiers of the great cause of labor coming into

the best field of the great struggle are caught by the force of reaction and do not after having been scolded and told for well on up to 25 years.

"The espionage act, created to punish German spies, is continuously used to crush the laboring class of America, imprisoning those who assume the defense of the oppressed, who dare to remain loyal to the interests of our class in spite of the flatteries and threats of the dominating classes; who dare to unmask the Kaisers and the Czars of America to present them to the mass of the discarded, for such they really are, deprived of the lying cloak of democracy.

"Workers, Soldiers and Sailors! We appeal to you to affirm your rights you suffer, you who must cause the spoliation of man by man to cease.

"Those who are in prison for you, to you are looking with anxiety because they await their liberty through you.

"Desert your factory! With the general strike ask for the liberation of all political prisoners.

"Hurrah for the general strike.

"Agitate, agitate, close your ranks, hold our flags high, let us free the prisoners of our war.

From an editorial, Silence Feast! - in the October 31, 1919 issue of Il Martello I quote as follows:-

"One of the editor's of "Il Progresso" does not earn his money very honestly.....It has now entered his head to muddle in our affairs and he brands Malatesta (note- the anarchist) as a neutral.....There is being debated to-day among our comrades in Italy, the important question of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Requested to give an opinion on the subject, comrade Malatesta wrote a letter from London which appeared in the Volonte (an anarchist paper) which reads in part as follows:-

"The proletariat is naturally concerned in it as the peoples are concerned in democratic regimes, that is, simply to hide the real state of affairs. In reality it means the dictatorship of one party over another or rather the leaders of the party; and dictatorship in the real sense....., with its agents ready to enforce the law by means of arms which (to-day are used to defend the revolution from its enemies and to-morrow will be used to impose the will of the dictatorship on the workers....." words which "Il Progresso" comments on as follows: "These are grave words over which the careless advocates of the dictatorship of the proletariat should meditate."

"Certain individuals at length, as is too void-like the dictatorialism of Robespierre who leads Robespierre to the guillotine and opens the way to Napoleon (these words are not in the text of the quoted article but are used as a comment by Il Martello and not included in the quoted matter) to avoid that the future dictatorship of the proletariat may have to prepare for a return to the past regimes.

"The long-eared individuals of Il Progresso feign ignorance of the fact that Balotista is in favor of the dictatorship of the proletariat which signifies real power of all the workers intent on overthrowing capitalistic society, a dictatorship which would become anarchy as soon as reactionary resistance ceases and no one pretends to control the masses, by the use of force, to work for and obey him."

Although I appreciate the fact that the signed editorial in the December 1, 1919 issue, The Elections in Italy, is not nominally concerned with America, I copy it in full as of importance indirectly because of its general applicability.

"The elections have passed. In its stead remains the revolution which is on the march, swelling the ranks, developing power and throwing flashes of faith and hope. The abstentionists said, 'don't vote' so also said the Anarchists, the Syndicalists and the Socialists, because several members of the official socialist party were convinced that this was not the time to waste in electoral campaigns but the time for revolutionary action.

"The pressmembers of our colonial press, still in the dark as to the result of the election, began to scream when the Socialists seemed to have been defeated.

"When the light appeared later on showing that the Socialists had gained a victory, the Editors of our colonial press immediately began to take to cover, roaming about for excuses.

"They found some consolation in the fact that the bourgeoisie had abstained from voting. But with the news of the great socialist victory, came also the news of the exceptional abstentionism from the ballot boxes. Who failed to vote? was the question answered by Barsotti.

"The bourgeoisie came back the answer, and then they started to minimize the Socialist victory.

"The bourgeoisie keeping away from the polls? But is that not their institution? Why should the bourgeoisie desert

their own revolutionary institution, time of need, and so on, and its existence?

"But a lot of untruncated beasts are those Italian Socialists in power. Their ears have become so long as to prevent them from hearing the voices of history and facts.

"It was the proletariat and not the inert masses, indifferent and ignorant. It was the people who know and act that stayed away from the polls, who did not give vent to his class sentiment, to his faith in the revolution by depositing the ballot into a ballot box the weapon which does not destroy the bourgeois institutions but strengthens them.

"The revolution is on the run, the bourgeoisie triumphs, cried the clucked Geese of the "Bollettino Della Sera" and of "Il Progresso", while still flying through the air could be heard the cheers of "Vive the King" coming from Deputies, Senators, Carabinieri, Priests, and plain citizens of the bourgeoisie in this hour of wild and desperation.

"Moreover that the general strike, that is, economic action directed by the masses; the general strike in defense of liberty, sacred to free speech and free thought, is heard coming still closer, the inevitable rumbling of a revolution on the march.

"On the march, the revolution is not a revolt. The revolt that may be an episode of the revolution, is many times smothered, revolution is smothered by violence sent against from the big powers, but the revolution never. It is the revolution-ary force which dissolves the bourgeois institutions and clearly visible to those who keep their eyes open.

"It has been initiated with the agitations against the high cost of living. The proletariat of Italy has shown by those agitations that besides its anger, hate and sorrow, it could through its well organized strength, also turn a dominating powerful bourgeois institution that belonged to the government over to the proletariat.

"If the elections have spoken they have plainly said that proletarian Italy is decidedly against war, against all wars, and has with a firm voice said to the militarism which threatens its dictatorship, that through here you shall not pass.

"Those elections have said more. Millions have said, by supporting the socialist candidates, that they refuse not to accept the reforms promised by the King in this grave hour of great uprising, but instead will consolidate into a solid mass of three million men who desire the most profound renovations and abolition of private property.

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"The bourgeoisie is blind," it provokes the revolution, especially by mistreating the masses mostly hated and feared by capitalism. Does the bourgeoisie feel strong? Does it imagine that this is the best time to attack the awakening proletariat? Does it consider it weak and unprepared? Does the bourgeoisie want to attack it now, before it is too late?

"Well then it could be, that this is a meditated, premeditated aggression in hopes of stopping the march. It will perhaps succeed. We do not underestimate the power of the enemy. But it will only retard matters. The march may be delayed but not stopped.

"The bourgeois institutions in Italy are destined to fall.

"The last word will be spoken in the open square and not in parliament.

(SIGNED) Carlo Tresca, Editor.

In the April 9, 1911 issue of Il Martello there was an editorial, Blows and Counter-blows which, because of its advocacy of violence, is of great value.

"Violence begets violence my dear Sirs! Thus writes the editor of one of the biggest, most circulated and authoritative papers of the peninsula, 'Il Corriere della Sera.' The Fascisti defend society against the assaults of a troublesome minority. If by society the distinguished hireling of the pen means the social entity as defined by the writers of bourgeois public rights- organized society- we agree with him; but if we are to accept the definition given by a cultured Jesuit, we say no.

"By society is meant a spontaneous agglomeration of men where the intelligence and activity of each individual is placed at the service of this agglomeration for the common good." From the definitions of society it is simple to deduct that the Fascisti are not defending the members of society, but that they are in the service of the State, the organ of a minority or a small oligarchy of associates, which in the name of its interests has always practiced fraud, deception and robbery. This is the real and true society. It is true that after the acts of violence were committed by the workers; but the hireling scribbler must reflect, in spite of his shamelessness, that this was reaction, an act of valorous rebellion against the acts of violence that the masses had submitted to for centuries.

"Let us make ourselves well understood. By acts of violence is meant not only those acts which aim at individual suppression; but also all those acts which under the mask of law

and could obstruct the development of productive activity of the individual, curtail his liberty and the right to satisfy his natural needs.....

"In this Imperial Republic we have prohibition and in some States the blue laws.

"Are these not acts of violence you most esteemed hiringling of the pen of 'Il Corriero della Sera'?"

"Next to travel over rougher seas I shall raise the wings of imagination and fly to those miserable quarters, in the corners of all the metropolis of the world and gaze upon that gloomy and desolate picture, on those ~~xxx~~ groups flying in the refuse of the gutter, in those damp and asphyxiating basements, without air or light, where tuberculosis and typhus and all the infectious diseases caused by malnutrition and filth play havoc with children and adults and then I ask myself if all this horror is not the result of acts of violence. I still would be curious to ask the editor of that ~~woman~~ important paper how many children of the poor and how many children of the rich arrive at the age of twenty. And could that the long road to Calvary end here! Those who survive, having reached the age of twenty, are forced into different uniforms; they are armed and ordered to kill and be killed. Why? Because there is commercial competition between the professional thieves. There are financial interests, coal mines, oil fields, ivory and furs to steal in the weaker countries. And while the bourgeoisie shows so much horror because of some acts of violence, for a few dollars that the Socialists have broken, they have not a feeling of remorse for the military expeditions that have and are bathing the world in blood. Oh! if a spark of decency could lead them to shame, before crying against the violence of the lower stratum they would bend their ears towards the Valley of Lupesco, towards the Carso, in all the valleys of the Alps and listen to the cries of the wounded and they dying they would turn their eyes over the mangled bodies of half a million youths, glance around in the streets of the large cities, in the small villages, everything and blush for shame, if it is possible for them to blush when speaking of the violence of others.

"Violence, therefore, brings on violence my dear Sirs and it will not be your Fascisti who will stop it. In the name of what justice, of what feeling of humanity, writes the hiringling scribbler, have you carried on a propaganda for violent revolution?"

"In the name of what principle of right, sir hiringling, have you massacred the Arabs in Tripoli, and, by your war, have you taken the life of more than two millions youths?.....

"No revolution was ever brought on through the collective propaganda of the majority, but it was always begun by a daring minority. The majority began to move after the early successes of the minority."

"What is a hero? A hero is a man who is a hero but that
is not a hero. It is accomplished by our hundred heroes led
by one....."

"If the editor of Il Corriere believes to frighten us, by
distorting history and say that the revolution in Italy
can of triumph because it is not founded on justice and
because it had not the aid of the bourgeoisie, he is mis-
taken. His writings do us more good than harm. We advise
him, however, to reflect on what he himself writes and that
is that violence creates violence."

Il Martello, of April 2, 1921 contained a discussion of the
general European situation, the argument resolving itself into a call
to the Communists to put an end to such a situation, and concludes with
the advice "have an eye, a tooth for a tooth, and the mind direc-
ted toward the inevitable, toward the invincible."

Il Martello of May 1st, 1921 contained the following:-

"To attain it (Communism) according to us, it is necessary
that all be free and that all possess the
means of production; that no one impose his own will on
another and that no one shall oblige another to work
for him. And it is to realize these conditions that we
believe in the necessity of the violent revolution. Once a
the material obstacle (the Government) is overthrown all
violence will be useless, harmful and criminal."

Il Martello of the 17th of September, 1921, in an article, Wolf
in Sheep's clothing, urged the assassination of the Fascisti Deputy, ~~En~~
~~Botti~~, who had recently arrived in America. There was an instance of
a foreign language paper in its own words and by way of quotation from
the Rome Umanita Nuova inciting through the U. S. mails, and otherwise,
the assassination of an Italian visitor to this country. There was also
another article to the same effect signed by Carlo Tresca himself,
addressed to the Governor of the United States of America. The entire
issue was given over to the urging of the assassination of ~~Botti~~.

A separate issue, an exact duplicate, bearing only the title Il
Martello, was published, and circulated under the title Contro il

Fascismo. The October 3, 1921 issue also had a signed article on the

same subject.

I have a list of these names at the time I reported to the Solicitor of the Post Office Department as well as in my report to the Department of Justice. I do not need that the matter is very pertinent to the issue at hand; the fact that Carlo Tresca put himself on record publicly as such - the editor of a fellow Italian - even though he did so through the cover of the papers of the post office - being no particular offense, I suppose, in the lack of any definite accomplishment.

I think the poster, The Revolution, also reproduced in post card form, and circulated through the agency of Carlo Tresca is worthy of mention here as a most appealing manner of putting the idea of the use of torch and guillotine in the interest of revolution before the eyes and minds of those inclined.

There has not been anything of recent date in Il Martello by Tresca that I have felt important enough to make a point of in my monthly reports, though the translations have been made and have gone down to Washington. Even as the exhibition made by this little report must appear, I believe it covers all of any possible actionable matters that has been published by Carlo Tresca over his own name, or by his editorial responsibility. That is not to say that the entire spirit and purpose of Il Martello and its editor is not subversive and radical in the extreme.

From the April 27, 1932 issue of Il Martello I quote a May Day page signed by Tresca. It is mild in May, although in fact it salutes the fallers of the third Russian Revolution, which if it means anything means one thing if that one thing means anything of tangibility in a free press! It is just this sort of thing of which the pages of Il Martello are full.

Though, perhaps, to be considered only an opinion, I quote a statement of Carlo Tresca's in the Red Guard (Rosa Guardia) for May 1, 1920.

"In August 1914, I, a pilgrim of faith, set foot upon the soil of the United States. Then a tolerated guest, now hated and kept under surveillance. Then the steamship which was transporting us here, passed before the colossal statue of Liberty, a happy joyful run was made to the deck; all eyes became fixed to that lighted beacon, seeking to penetrate the bosom of that woman, symbolizing the greatest of human aspirations.

"Liberty', to see if within could be found a heart that would palpitate for all political exiles, for all slaves of capitalism, for all disinherited people of the world.

"My heart beat fast, the veins swelled, the blood rushed about in a bittering manner.

"I had then, as I have now, a materialistic conception of Society: wherever capitalism reigns there cannot be for the individual nor for the proletarian classes, absolute, complete liberty.

"Capitalism means oppression of a class through the work of another. But then, I thought with a sense of relief and with greater faith to become sociable, that I was setting foot upon a land plowed by Jefferson and Lincoln, the land blessed with the strongest, the sanest, the purest of bourgeois democracy.

"No, I am disillusioned. I will probably pass again before that statue, but always as a pilgrim of faith. Like many of my comrades - I will probably be deported before these vibrating pages shall have been read by the Italian workers who suffer, hope, and combat. Oh! that torch will never again show the resplendency of days gone by!

"Now, I am disillusioned. The land of Jefferson and Lincoln has nothing, but chains, prisons, and torture for those who think free, and hope for a tomorrow of justice, brotherhood, and liberty.

"I have fought; I have had my wrists bound with your manacles; I have felt the weight of your clubs; I have tasted the severity of your bastilles and your tyrant jail keepers, oh, Bourgeoisie Republic!

"Like many others I came here to love you. And now....

"I am disillusioned. The reason will be found in the following pages. " (SIGNED) Carlo Tresca

New York.

May 6, 1922.

Robert C. Boreau.

Department of Justice

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

New York, November 3, 1922.

Burns,

Washington.

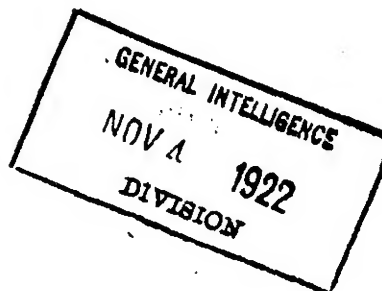


NOV 4 1922

Carlo Tresca leaving New York twelve twenty five A M November fourth due Detroit seven twenty five P.M. same day starting on two months tour of United States. Itinerary not known. Detroit office notified.

Brennan.

Recd. 6:05 P.M.
Decoded LGS.



Read by

NOV 4-1922

Wm. J. Burns

61-1335-63

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
NOV 4 1922	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
HOOVER	

NOV 4 1922

CFR. JR.

November 10, 1922.

61-1335. 614

Mr. R.D. Spencer,

Box 987,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

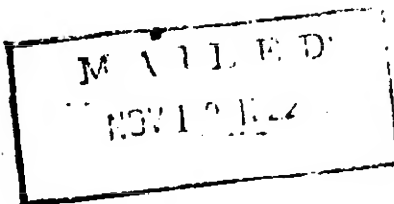
Dear Sir -

According to information which I have just received from the New York office, and I understand you have also been advised, CARLO PRINCA is expected in Russelltown, Pa., in the near future.

It is desired that you cover Princes very closely while in your territory, and should his activities come within the purview of the Pennsylvania Flynn Act, the local authorities should be advised confidentially, in order that action may be taken against him.

Yours very truly,

Director.



Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
15 PARK ROW, 14TH FLOOR
NEW YORK, N. Y.

November 4th, 1922.

Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D.C.

In re: CARLO TRESCA
Alleged Italian Anarchist.

61-1335

Dear Sir:

The above subject left New York City 12:25 A.M.,
November 4th, for Detroit, Michigan, where he is due
to arrive at 7:25 P.M. the same day.

[REDACTED]

b7D

It is understood that Tresca will spend several
days in each of the following towns: Cleveland, Ohio,
Detroit, Michigan and Russelltown, Pa. Among the
towns which he expects to visit in the course of his
tour, are: Bond, Ill.; Farmington, Ill.; Nokomis, Ill;
Kincaid (?) Ill.; Toluca, Ill; Collinsville, Ill;
Herrin, Ill; Belair, Ill.

Before returning to New York, at the close of his
tour, which is expected to last about two months,
Tresca may stop off for a while at Pittsburgh, Pa.

6 cr

The Detroit office of the Bureau has been notified
by telegram that Tresca is enroute to that city and
an additional telegram has been forwarded, giving his
description.

For the information of the Chicago, Cleveland,
Detroit and Pittsburgh offices, to whom copies of this
letter are being forwarded, the description is sub-
mitted herewith:

61-1335-64
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
NOV 6 1922 A.M.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
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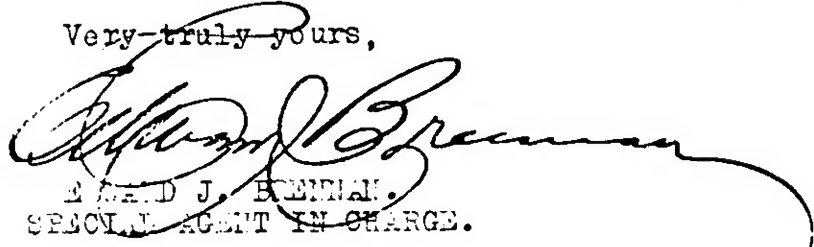
Director.

November 4th, 1922.

"Italian; age - 45 years; height 5'11"; weight 230⁺; well built; has black Van Dyke beard; olive complexion; very dark brown eyes; may be wearing glasses; usually wears blue serge suit; black fedora hat; flowing black tie; light grey coat; carries new leather suitcase."

Any additional information obtained will be submitted to the offices interested.

Very truly yours,



EDWARD J. BRENNAN.
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE.

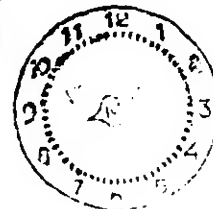
GJS:AH

Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation

588 FEDERAL BUILDING

CHICAGO, ILL. November 7th, 1922.



1335
J. J. McLAUGHLIN, Esq.,
P. O. BOX 603,
St. Louis, Mo.

NOV 10 1922

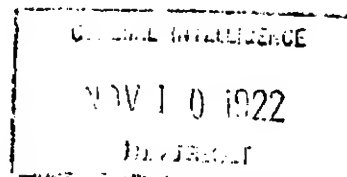
Dear Sir:

RE: CARLO TRESCA,
Alleged Italian Anarchist.

I am transmitting herewith copy of
a letter addressed to the Director, under date
of November 4th, 1922, by EDWARD J. BRENNAN,
Special Agent in Charge at New York City, con-
cerning the above entitled subject, inasmuch as
some of the towns referred to therein, where sub-
ject is expected to speak, are located in the terri-
tory covered by you.

Yours very truly,

James P. Rooney
JAMES P. ROONEY,
Agent in Charge.



Recd by

NOV 10 1922

Wm. J. L. L. L.
ENC.
Cc to DIRECTOR
and New York office.

JPR:MMO

61-1335-65
RECORDED
[Signature]

REPORT MADE AT: ST. LOUIS	DATE WHEN MADE: 11-11-22	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 11-10-22	REPORT MADE BY: J. J. McLAUGHLIN								
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: CARLO TRESCA : All. Italian Anarchist											
FACTS DEVELOPED: <div style="text-align: right; font-size: 2em; margin-right: 50px;">11-1335</div> <p>Receipt is acknowledged of Agent in Charge Rooney's letter transmitting copy of letter under date of November 4th addressed to the Director entitled as above from Agent in Charge Brennan, New York.</p> <p>Wrote a letter to the Chief of Police at the various towns mentioned in Illinois that subject expects to visit, copy of which is attached and made part of this report.</p> <p>Investigation continued.</p>											
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content; margin: 0 auto;"> GENERAL INTELLIGENCE NOV 15 1922 DIVISION </div>											
NOV 23 1922 DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES											
<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;"> FILE NO. 61-1335-11 </td> <td style="width: 50%;"> RECORDS </td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">ROUTED TO:</td> </tr> </table>				FILE NO. 61-1335-11	RECORDS	BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION		DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE		ROUTED TO:	
FILE NO. 61-1335-11	RECORDS										
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION											
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REFERENCE:	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: Wash(3) N Y (1) File										
<div style="font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold; opacity: 0.5;">DOCKETED</div> <div style="text-align: right; margin-top: 10px;"> J. J. McLaughlin </div>											

SAME LETTER SENT CHIEF OF POLICE - NOKOMIS, KINCAID,
FARMINGTON, TOLUCA, COLLINSVILLE, HERRIN and BELAIR, ILL.

JJM:MG

November 11, 1922.

Please refer to
our No. 9796-635

CHIEF OF POLICE,
Beald, Ill.

Re: CARLO TRESCA
All. Italian Anarchist

Dear Sir:

The above subject is from New York City and left there on November 4th at 12:25 a.m. for Detroit, Mich. From Detroit he expects to visit your town as well as some others on his tour. This person is an alleged Italian anarchist. He is described as follows:

"45 years; height 5'11"; weight 230 $\frac{1}{2}$; well built; has black Van Dyke beard; olive complexion; very dark brown eyes; may be wearing glasses; usually wears blue serge suit; black fedora hat; flowing black tie; light gray coat; carries new leather suitcase."

It is requested that you endeavor to ascertain if he has been in your city or is expected there. If you are able to ascertain that he coming, kindly notify me in advance. We are desirous of obtaining full information concerning this person and all with whom he comes in contact.

Thanking you for your co-operation in this matter, I am.

Very truly yours,

JAMES J. McLAUGHLIN,
Special Agent in Charge.

P.S. - Enclosed find self-addressed envelope which requires no postage for your reply.

REPORT MADE AT: Detroit, Mich,	DATE WHEN MADE: 11-15-22	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 11/3-6/1922	REPORT MADE BY: J. S. Apelman
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: CARLO TRESKA, New York City.		61-1335-67 BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION Italian Anarchist NOV 1 1922 1335	
FACTS DEVELOPED: At Detroit.			
<p>On November 3, 1922, the following telegram was received from the New York office of the Bureau:</p> <p>" Carlo Tresca prominent Italian radical leaving New York 12:25 A.M. November 4th, due Detroit 7:25 P.M. same day. Starting on two month's tour of United States. Endeavor to learn destination after leaving Detroit. Keep Bureau notified regarding his activities. "</p> <p>Inasmuch as SUBJECT was unknown to this office and no description was given by the New York office, the following telegram was dispatched by this office on the same day:</p> <p>" Referring to your telegram Carlo Tresca. Can you furnish description of SUBJECT. "</p> <p>On November 4th, the following telegram was received in reply:</p> <p>" Referring to your telegram Carlo Tresca stop Italian age forty five height five feet eleven inches two hundred thirty pounds well built has black Vandyke beard olive complexion very dark brown eyes may wear glasses usually wears blue serge suit black fedora hat flowing black tie carrying new leather suitcase wearing light grey coat. "</p> <p>SUBJECT arrived in Detroit at 7:25 P. M. on November 4th, via Michigan Central, and was met at the station by a young Italian who resides at 1982 Division Street, Detroit. They both proceeded to 3104 Rivard Street, where TRESKA was welcomed by a number of leaders of the Union of Russian Workers and members of the Italian anarchist organizations.</p>			
REFERENCE: Hoover-2	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: Washington-2, New York-2, Detroit-2. DOCKE		

On November 5th, SUBJECT addressed an Italian meeting held at Laura and Sons hall, corner Watson and Rivard Streets, Detroit.

About 500 persons attended this meeting, and the Italian publication entitled "L'Adunata" (issue October 30, 1922), and a pamphlet entitled "Aristide Ceccarelli" were distributed at this meeting.

Confidential informant who was covering SUBJECT'S movements, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] that he departed on November 6th. No details as to the time of departure and destination of SUBJECT could be ascertained.

Investigation closed at Detroit.

REPORT MADE AT:

New York, N.Y.

DATE WHEN MADE:

.11, 1922 Nov. 11, 1922

PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:

REPORT MADE BY:

G. J. Starr.

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:

RE: CARLO TRESCA - West Va. Tour, September, 1922.

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

On September 2, 1922 [REDACTED] notified this office by telephone that CARLO TRESCA was leaving New York City for a tour of West Virginia on a train out of New York at 5:50 P.M. Sept. 3, 1922, arriving Fairmont, W. Va., 8 A.M., on the following day.

A telegram was immediately sent to the agent in Charge at Pittsburgh notifying him of the above information.

b7D [REDACTED] he had made a quick get-a-way from Fairmont because the Police had broken into his room half an hour after he had arrived there. He was out of his room when the raid occurred and did not return to the room. He abandoned about \$200.00 worth of books and drove with a friend by automobile to Pittsburgh and came to New York by train. Later on at a restaurant subject mentioned that some one in the organization must have spied on him and that he was trying to figure out who it might have been.

b7D [REDACTED] TRESCA stated that he had been shadowed by two men as soon as he arrived

FILE NO. 61-1335	RECORDED NOV 25 1922
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
ROUTED TO: TOL VRL	

REFERENCE:

COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO:

Washington 3; New York 2:

(GJS:VD)

at the station. This, according to subject, proved that the Government knew what train he was on. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Informant was instructed to be very cautious as to his conduct in the future. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Search of the files of this office fails to show that any report had been received from the Pittsburgh office explaining in detail just what occurred at Fairmont, W. Va.

670

*John W. [unclear]
[unclear]
[unclear]*

Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation

15 PARK ROW, 14TH FLOOR
NEW YORK, N. Y.

November 22, 1922.

Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

General Intelligence Division

RE: CARLO TRESCA
Italian Anarchist Activities.

Dear Sir:

I am attaching two copies of a circular printed in Italian, the title of which is "Chi sono i Fascisti", (Who are the Fascisti?).

The substance of this circular, as translated by Agent Palmer, is a protest against the Fascisti movement in Italy for their treatment of the radicals, and an announcement that an Anti-Fascisti meeting on behalf of the "Umanita Nova" will be held in this city at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th Street, on November 30th, at 7 P.M. This circular, which is published by the Social Culture Workers Club of New York, further announces there will be two dramatic plays "Per la Vita", (For Life), and "Da Via del Paradiso", (Heaven's Way), given by the "La Nuova of Paterson, N. J. There is also an announcement that there will be speeches denouncing the Fascisti, to be delivered by Carlo Tresca, Pietro Allagria and Cuneo. The admission is given as fifty cents.

Yours very truly,

WILLIAM J. BRENNAN

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DEC 4/ 1922

61-1335-70
RECORDED
INDEXED

Chi sono i Fascisti?



LAVORATORI!

Mentre l'Italia proletaria si dibatte nella lotta cruenta per la sua liberazione interna ed esterna, sorge dal cozzo formidabile una masnada di avventurieri criminali, pescati nei bassi fondi politici, nei lupanari, nelle caserme, nelle aleove e nei conventi. Frementi dei rossi bagliori della rivoluzione livellatrice di mitre e di superbe ambizioni di dominio: paurosi della luce

lico, come fu consegnato un tempo a Giolitti e a Tanlongo.

Mussolini, tradì prima il popolo che lo sfamò per molti anni alla direzione dell' "Avanti!"; si vendette poi ai banchieri francesi, che in comune gli fondarono "Il Popolo d'Italia" per predicare l'intervento guerresco. Dopo la guerra passò al soldo della pidocchiosa borghesia del "bel paese" e si fece paladino e condottiero di un "movimento di schierranti, per soffocare ogni ve-

ciocche possano con più facilità distruggere, sbandare ed uccidere la folla stracciona e lavoratrice, che chiede più pane e più libertà.

Nell'opera infame gli danno una mano gli ex rivoluzionari rinnegati: Mussolini, Bianchi, Rossoni, Tancredi e simile altra porcheria, avida di arrivare alla mangiatoia ministeriale che gli prepara il "Pierolo Re", l'ultimo dei Savoia, e per questo, hanno ridotto l'Italia del popolo ad un paese di barbari, alla mercé di tutti i dominatori e di tutti gli avventurieri, proprio come, nella decadenza di Roma e durante il Medioevo,

Il brigante Mussolini, colle mani grondanti di sangue ancor fumante delle sue vittime, come Ramses III, Giachis-Kan, Setone, Filippo II, ha da Vittorio Emanuele III consegnato, nel secolo XX, le redini del potere e del dominio Italiano.

La nostra autocrazia delle soluzioni proletarie distrutte dalle orde mercenarie, l'eroismo di Ballila, il coraggio di Massaniello e la generosità di D'Alessi; l'aspirazione delle gloriose giornate del Giugno e dell'Ottobre.

Imanzi a questa decrepita giovinezza imberbe, che tramonta nei profondi gorgi della storia umana, rialziamo lo sguardo all'avvenire e riaffermiamo con più fede e con più ardore i nostri principii rivoluzionari, innanzi a tutti i tiranni; cimentando la nostra inerrabile fede in un sicuro e prossimo avvenire di giustizia e di libertà, per tutti coloro che lavorano, soffrono e sperano in giorni migliori.

Pubblicato a cura del
Circolo Operaio di Coltura Sociale
di N. Y.

Grande Serata Anti-Fascista

Pro "Umanita' Nova"

che avrà luogo il 30 Novembre 1922, alle ore 7 P. M., al Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. 4th St., vicino 3rd Ave., N. Y.

La Filodrammatica "Era Nuova, di Paterson, diretta dallo artista Cesare Palmieri darà il dramma in 3 atti "Per la Vita"; seguirà "La Via del Paradiso". Ettore Panigiani verrà a rallegrare la serata con le sue insuperabili macchiette. - Della piaga fascista parleranno: Allegra, Cuneo e Tresca.

Pesca - Canto - Declamazioni - Ballo -:- Prezzo Unico 50 soldi

Che Nessuno Manchi!

REPORT MADE AT Cleveland, O.	WHEN MADE 11/21/22.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 11/16-19/22.	REPORT MADE BY Bliss Morton.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE. CARLO TRESCA,			Anarchist.
FACTS DEVELOPED: AT CLEVELAND:			GENERAL INTELLIGENCE NOV 25 1922 DIVISION
<p>Reference is had to letter from Agent-in-Charge Brennan, New York City, dated November 4th, indicating SUBJECT expected to make a tour of part of the United States and to talk in Cleveland, among other places. Reference also is had to telegram from Agent-in-Charge Brennan dated the 15th instant, stating SUBJECT was coming to Cleveland in care of JOSEPH MONTANARI, 2045 Murray Hill Rd. and would leave Cleveland about the 18th for Detroit. Reference also is had to telegram dated November 17th from Agent-in-Charge Spencer, Pittsburgh to the effect that he had been advised SUBJECT was due the some day or the following day in Cleveland.</p> <p>Agent was handicapped on the 17th by having all Special Agents engaged on matters that they could not readily be taken off. Agent, however, through a confidential source obtained the services of b7D who, late on the 17th, located SUBJECT through MONTANARI, whose place of business is at 2047 Murray Hill Road. The informant on the morning of the 18th stated that SUBJECT was to give an address before a small group at the Rome Theatre on the evening of the 18th. Informant stated he would attend the meeting. He stated that SUBJECT was not keeping himself</p>			
REFERENCE: Hoover - 2.	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: Director - 2; New York, Detroit and Pittsburgh - 1 ea.		

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FILE NO. **61-1335-71**

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ROUTED TO:

In Re: Carlo Tresca: Anarchist.

in hiding in Cleveland and apparently was not particularly interested in whether officials knew he was here or not. Informant states that SUBJECT made the following remarks at the Roma Theatre, in part:

"It has been a long time since I was last here. Several years have elapsed since then, and although sorry, I must acknowledge that the Italian workers of Cleveland have not progressed very much in the way of moral emancipation, but as this is not the subject of my conference, and I do not want to digress, I will get down to the starting point.

Most all of you have read something concerning the actual state of things in Italy, and in spite of the fact that the press, mercenary and dishonest, gives to the savage inhumanity of the Italian Fascisti, an interpretation that has all the appearance of justice, I am here tonight to tell you that the press lies.

The press paid, controlled, owned by the capitalistic class could not of course, show in its repugnant nakedness all the nefarious actions that the capitalistic class is perpetrating today.

"Fascismo" is not an institution of yesterday, but the majority believe Fascismo is an old organization which has existed in every part of the so-called civilized world way back in the past, under different names, under different aspects, but always with the same object in view:- The oppression of proletariat and the the protection of the masters.

If you go a little back in history, you will find the 'white terror' in Finland organized by the capitalists and paid to kill the workers who had awakened to the new current of ideas that came from Russia.

Something like Fascismo may be traced in Austria, Germany and we can even trace it in this country at the time when an army of bandits got up in arms to protect the interests of the planters, and maintain the slavery of the negroes.

Weren't those vile assassins paid by the planters. Most surely. The masters who realized what profits they would lose with the abolition of slavery, recruited an army of cowards and turned it loose to kill. The shameful battles were those of crime against justice, oppression against right, barbarism against humanity, and here allow me a digression.

All wars, gentlemen, have as a basis and origin the interest of the capitalists. In the name of democracy, humanity, civilization, the innocent all believing easily convinced working

In Re: Carlo Tresca: Anarchist.

class is made to risk his family, home and life and is thrown against a similar mass of equally innocent workers of different nationality to slay each other, but the true, exclusive reason of wars is the betterment of the masters at the expenses of the proletariat.

What was the World's War fought for? You will certainly remember what the European countries were preaching in those days.

France said "We want back Alsace and Lorraine, two provinces that legitimately belong to us and that are constantly crying to return under the skirt of the old mother." England said "We fight to abolish militarism." Italy said, "We fight to abolish redemptionism, we fight to free Trento and Trieste to reclaim a people who Italian in origin language and costumes are unwillingly and illegally kept under the domination of Austria." America fought for Democracy.

Now that the war is over, now that everybody with a sane mind can reason out the facts I want to ask you: Was Militarism abolished? Evidently not, if we take in consideration the fact that France has today 800,000 soldiers ready for action. Then it was not for the abolition of militarism that the war was fought, and if it wasn't for the abolition of militarism it certainly was to satisfy the greed of the masters.

What did the working class get out of the war? Nothing. What did all those poor disabled soldiers get, after Trento and Trieste were annexed to Italy. We have read that many of them are today begging the public charity to keep up their unfortunate existence. But no, I am mistaking. The working class derived something out the war, yes indeed, 'Fascismo'.

Before the war the government could keep the people down through the medium of the priest. This moral eunuch dispensing blessing and holy water at any price could with the mirage of a future happy life put to sleep the conscience of the workers and the poor, good, ignorant people went to church, listened to the priest and between the fear of God and the devil and the hope of going to heaven sooner or later suffered in silence, not daring to revolt, but after the war the people were becoming tired of the priest. The worker who had been kept down by obscuritism for centuries began to develop a will of his own and act accordingly. It was then that the government, the masters of industries and the noblemen, considering that the influence of the priest was not sufficient, gave life to Fascismo.

After the German bullets came, the Italian for the working men of Italy. For a moment it was thought the days of suffering were gone forever, when the steel worker seized the mills and refused to slave any longer for the masters. For a moment we thought the example of Russia would have been followed,

In Re: Carlo Tresca: Anarchist.

but unfortunately it was only an illusion. A traitor, Giolitti sold the aspirations of the workers and they became more ferocious than ever. 'Fascismo'. The Fascisti insulted, beat, burned, killed, and the masters laughed contentedly at the work of devastation. When will the Italian people revolt?

Blessed be the Spanish workers who following the biblical citation 'Eye for eye, tooth for tooth' answer the bullets of the hired thugs with bullets, the dagger with the dagger, arson with arson. Workers fall daily in Spain, martyrs of their cause, but the masters fall in equal number, and the masters shiver, feel uncomfortable and resort to every method and means to save their position, and not only at home do they want to feel safe, but they also want to eliminate any menace that might come from abroad.

There stands as a proof of this what they have done against Russia. Never before has International Capitalism raved more ferociously than against the Russia of the Workers. Every weapon has been considered good, from the block to the mercenary bayonet.

Clemenceau with a policy of intrigue, intimidation and seduction had formed, favored and organized what vast net of small, nominally independent states, I say nominally independent because they were in reality financial slaves of France and the Allied Powers. From Finland to Rumania and even down to the Caucasian region with Denikine was formed a protective barrier against the threatening expansion of the Communist doctrines put in practice by the Russian workers. The 'block' created by the English Empire, favored and backed by American Imperialism, tended to kill by starvation the revolution; tended to destroy by starvation the immense fortress of the Communist ideal.

The 'block' killed the babies, women regardless of age and even the sick in the hospitals were inexorably hit because not only farming implements locomotives and machinery were denied Russia, but even medicine for the sick, and the hypocritical assassinlike blood thirsty civilization that wants to starve a whole nation, that kills slowly thousands of children, women and old people, that denies relief to the sick in the hospitals, talks of civilization, tries to find justification in self-defense against Russian atrocities. Hypocrites!

Where is the theory of 'Free determination of people?' Why don't they let the Russian people attend to their destiny? but this is not enough. A circle of fire and iron was tightened around Russia. The war from Siberia to Estonia, from Finland to Georgia; Kolchak, Yudenich, Denikine were paid to extinguish the fire of revolution that warmed up the hearts of Russian people and with it the hearts of the workers of the world.

A reproduction of the Block against Russia is the

11/22/22.

In Re: Carlo Fresca; Anarchist.

Fascismo of today. It is an army of degenerate, perverted criminals who are trying to kill the spirit of revolution in Italy, and these assassins once despised the very same flag that now they kiss and worship.

They are traitors who have sold their conscience for a little money! and they have the moral support of the authorities which insures them immunity for their crimes and the material support of the capitalistic class.

We are falling in a state of political slavery. Our industries are in the hands of thieves. Prices go up instead of coming down and the worker is forced to work more, eat less, die soon. What to do? Can we go any further? Can we accept the socialist's theory telling us that a solution must be reached slowly, gradually, without violence?"

Informant states SUBJECT spoke continuously from seven to ten P. M. to an audience of approximately 200 men and one woman and that at the end of the speech subscriptions were collected for "Umanita Nova", published in Milan, Italy. Informant further states that SUBJECT went from the Roma Theatre to Montanari's residence, and expected to hold a meeting of some kind in Detroit about 2:00 o'clock the following day.

On the morning of the 19th when the report of informant was received Agent Mage, of this office, at the request of this Agent, telephoned the Detroit Office concerning SUBJECT'S anticipated visit to Detroit and gave the further information which had been furnished by the informant that SUBJECT probably would speak at the house of the Magers in Detroit.

Matter closed.

REPORT MADE AT: NEW YORK, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: 11-28-22	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 11-28-22	REPORT MADE BY: W. R. PALMER.																		
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: IN RE: CARLO TRESKA (ITALIAN ANARCHIST): Propaganda Tour in The Central States.																					
FACTS DEVELOPED: AT NEW YORK, N.Y.:																					
<p>The following is a translation of an article which appeared in "Il Martello" of November 25, 1922, entitled:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-"TRESKA'S TOUR"-</p> <p>" Our Editor has already spoken in Russeltown, Kenton, McIntyre, Aultmah, Homer City, Bridgeville, Ellsworth, Sharon, all in the State of Pa.; in Lowellville, and Canton, Ohio; in Detroit, Mich.; and Mishawak, Ind.</p> <p>He is now in North Michigan and Minnesota, and then after Milwaukee, he will go to Illinois, where he will speak at</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Toluca</td> <td>December 1st</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mark</td> <td>" 2nd</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Farmington</td> <td>" 3rd</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Kincaid</td> <td>" 4th</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Carlinsville</td> <td>" 5th & 6th</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Benld</td> <td>" 7th & 8th</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Herrin</td> <td>" 9th</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nokomis</td> <td>" 10th</td> </tr> <tr> <td>" Valier</td> <td>" 11th</td> </tr> </table>				Toluca	December 1st	Mark	" 2nd	Farmington	" 3rd	Kincaid	" 4th	Carlinsville	" 5th & 6th	Benld	" 7th & 8th	Herrin	" 9th	Nokomis	" 10th	" Valier	" 11th
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<p style="text-align: center;">BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION NOV 29 1922 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ROUTED TO: HOOVER</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">61-133572</p> <p style="text-align: center;">W.R.P. WRP:MDP</p>																			
REFERENCE:	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: Washington 3; New York 2; Detroit 1; Pittsburgh 1; Cleveland 1; Chicago 1; Milwaukee 1.																				

REPORT MADE AT: St. Paul, Minn.	DATE WHEN MADE: 11/28/22	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 11/25-27/22	REPORT MADE BY: A. W. Kearney
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: CARLO TRESCA			DEC 11 1922 Radical I. W. W. (File No. 61-1335) BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE HOOVES
FACTS DEVELOPED: At Saint Paul, Minnesota: Reference is made to telegram from Agent in Charge Brennan, New York City, New York, dated November 24th, 1922, which reads as follows: "CARLO TRESCA, prominent Italian radical will be at Virginia, Minnesota, November 25th to 26th, inclusive." An examination of the office files show that CARLO TRESCA has been investigated by this Department and reported as "U.S. vs W. FLYWOOD, et al, I. W. W. Conspiracy", and reference is made to reports of Agent Kenny, Duluth, Minnesota, for March 13th and 14th, 1918, and Agent Kearney, February 1th, and 14th, 1918, and particularly to report of Agent Folio for October 10th, 1919, entitled "SAM SCARLETT, CARLO TRESCA, and JOSEPH SMITH, I. W. W. Activities". There are other reports in the files, but these are the essential ones, and should be read in connection with this investigation. At Duluth, Minn.: It appears from the records in this case that TRESCA was jointly indicted with a number of other I. W. W.s, for murder committed in 1915, and that several of the others plead guilty to the charge and were sentenced to serve time. The indictment against TRESCA was never pushed for trial for the reason that TRESCA agreed to leave the state and never return. The office records are not conclusive, however, as to just what action was taken by the			
REFERENCE: Mr. Hoover	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: 61-1335-73 Mr. Director (5) New York (2) A. J. X AFK:AD		

11/29/22

Court in regard to TRESCA. Agent visited the County Court House at Duluth, Minnesota, and examined the Court Docket in reference to the case of JOSEPH NICHOL, PHILLIP MISONOVICH, et al, Docket No. 5042. The last entry on the Docket reads as follows: "All files in this case sent to Virginia, Minnesota".

Agent interviewed [REDACTED] who is connected with the Olliver Lining Company, and has charge of radical Italians. He stated that CARLO TRESCA is considered one of the most dangerous radicals in the United States. He was formerly a practicing Attorney in Italy, and was disbarred because of his radical ideas. He has been on the copper range of Michigan for several days and according to Mr. [REDACTED] is there at the present time. Agent secured at Duluth, Minn. bills advertising meetings to be held by TRESCA at Virginia, and Chisholm, Minnesota, in which he was advertised to speak at Chisholm, Sunday afternoon at 2:30p.m. at Karl's Hall and at the Italian Hall at Virginia, Minnesota, on Sunday night, at 7:30p.m.

At Virginia, Minnesota:

Agent visited the Chief of Police, F. A. WITTE, and was informed by him that the daily paper published at Virginia, Minnesota, carried an announcement to the effect that CARLO TRESCA would speak on Sunday evening at 7:30p.m. upon the Italian Fascisti. He said that he had a plain clothed man on the force, [REDACTED] an Italian that might be able to give information in regard to TRESCA.

Agent interviewed [REDACTED] who stated that he had received some information in regard to TRESCA from CHARLES G. SERRA, a barber in Virginia, Minnesota, who told him a few days ago that TRESCA

11/29/22

was going to speak on Sunday night at 7:30p.m. and that if he wanted to hear a good speech he should try and be present.

Agent arranged with [REDACTED] to attend the meeting with him on Sunday evening.

b7D

At Chisholm, Minn.:

Agent called on ED. CLOUTIER, Chief of Police, at Chisholm, Minnesota, who stated that he had not heard that TRESCA was to speak, and doubted if such was the case. He said that Karl's Hall was in charge of the Chisholm Meat Market, which is below the Hall. The Chief of Police went with Agent to the Meat Market where the manager was interviewed, and he stated that the Hall had been rented for Sunday afternoon, and that bills had been circulated announcing a speech to be given by CARLO TRESCA, but that Sunday morning an Italian came and stated that TRESCA had been unable to keep his appointment and that they would have the speaking at a later date, and that he would get out bills as soon as it would be definitely decided as to when TRESCA would be present. In order that they might be sure of the Hall he paid the money in advance. The party who secured the Hall was M. M. FRIENDO. Agent was informed by Mr. CLOUTIER that about two thousand miners live at Chisholm, Minnesota, and work in the various mines nearby. About 60% of them are Finns, 20% Slavs and 20% Italian. He says there is no disturbance at the mine at the present time and that the miners are all employed and seem to be satisfied.

At Virginia, Minn.:

In company with Officer [REDACTED] Agent visited the Italian Hall, at Virginia, Minn., at 7:30p.m. The Hall was dark and

b7D

11/29/22

b7D

no meeting was held. [REDACTED] was, however, informed in the afternoon that the reason the meeting could not be held was that TRESCA was unable to keep his appointment, but that he expected to speak in the Hall on November 30th, if he could get to Virginia, Minnesota, at that time. [REDACTED] b7D stated that from what he could learn TRESCA is coming to the range for the purpose of making plans for unionizing the mining companies. This is the work that he attempted in 1916 that resulted in murder, and after the murder and TRESCA'S being indicted the strike was called off. This will be the first attempt that has been made since that time to unionize the employees of the Olliver Mining people.

Agent called at the Clerk's office, Virginia, Minnesota, and examined the records in the CARLO TRESCA matter, and finds that there were two cases, No. 1008 being the indictment that was secured against PHILLIP MESONOVICH, JOHN ORLANDICH, JOSEPH MICHICH, JOSEPH CERNOGORTOVICH, MILICA MESONOVICH, SAM SCARLETT and CARLO TRESCA for the murder of JAMES C. MYRON. This is the case in which JOSEPH MICHICH, PHILLIP MESONOVICH and JOSEPH CERNOGORTOVICH plead guilty and were sentenced to a indeterminate sentence of from one to twenty years. When the above parties were sentenced, on motion of the County Attorney, the case against CARLO TRESCA, JOE SMITH, and SAM SCARLETT was dismissed. Case No. 1009 is an action against all of the above parties for the murder of ED. SCHUBISKY. The records show that this case was also dismissed. The records do not show, however, that TRESCA at that time agreed to leave the state and never return. If such a statement was made by him, it is not a matter of record in the

Court Docket. There is a possibility, however, that it appears in the Stenographer's notes taken at the time. The Stenographer who made the record in the case was ROBERT S. TAYLOR and the hearing was before Judge JAMES.

On account of the time of the meetings being changed, Agent returned to Saint Paul, but the meetings will be covered if held.

Agent in making a report on I. W. W. activities was informed by a confidential informant that the I. W. W.s after leaving North Dakota, were to meet on the Iron Range where activities were to be carried on in the lumber camps and that trouble was expected on the Iron Range in the Spring.

Copy of this report furnished for the information of the New York office.

Investigation continued.

REPORT MADE AT: St. Louis, Mo.	DATE WHEN MADE: 11/1/22	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 11/1/22	REPORT MADE BY: L. A. Solanki
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: CARLO TRESCA : All. Italian Anarchist.			
FACTS DEVELOPED:			

Reference is made to the report of Agent in Charge McLaughlin, dated 11/11/22, in this matter.

Wesley Settles, City Marshal of Farmington, Illinois furnished this office with a circular written in Italian, the translation of which reads somewhat as follows:

"TRESCA MEETING.

Workers:

In this tragic hour of international repression, while one war is fought and another is being prepared for us, while the greedy masters seek to drive back into the darkness of the Middle Ages the working class which produces all the necessities, in this hour of anxiety, hear the message of one who is struggling for the advent of a better humanity.

We therefore invite you to a meeting which CARLO TRESCA of New York will hold at the G A R Hall, Farmington, Ill. on December 2nd, at 7 P.M.

Do not fail to attend.

The Committee."

Inasmuch as Farmington, Ill. comes within the jurisdiction of the Chicago Office, a wire was sent Special Agent in Charge Rooney, embodying the substance of the above information. Copies of this report to the New York and Chicago Offices for their information.

Investigation continued.

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

FILE NO. 61-1335-774

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

DEC 11 1922

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ROUTED TO: [initials]

HOOVER [initials]

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RECEIVED
DEC 6 1922
DIVISION
1135

Attention Mr. Hoover #2

Milwaukee File #9109

REPORT MADE AT: Milwaukee, Wis.	DATE WHEN MADE: Nov. 30, 1922	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Nov. 30, 1922	REPORT MADE BY: Earl L. Dole
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: IN RE: CARLO TRESKA (ITALIAN ANARCHIST) Propaganda Tour in The Central States.			

FACTS DEVELOPED At Milwaukee, Wis.

Agent ascertained under pretext from STEVE TOROK, 299 Superior Str., Milwaukee, Wis., proprietor of a saloon and hall at that address, that a meeting was to be held in his hall the afternoon of Nov. 30. The hall was observed under cover until 3:30 PM, half a dozen young men were observed hanging around the hall from 2 PM to 2:30 PM. It appearing that no meeting would be held, Agent entered the saloon and after remaining some time and being convinced that no meeting was to take place that afternoon in the hall in the rear, left.

The following is a translation of a portion of handbills tacked on the back door of the saloon which is also entrance of the hall - the language being Italian:

" WORKINGMEN
December 3, December
Hour 2:30 P.M.
299 Superior Str., Cor. Russell Ave., Bay View
The Famous orator of New York will be in Milwaukee
CARLO TRESKA
and will speak on the theme: interesting to all
THE FASCISTI PARTY AND THE SITUATION IN ITALY."

The handbill originally gave the date as Nov. 30, but a paster had been placed over this date changing it to Dec. 3, from which it would indicate that TRESKA is three days behind his schedule.

LIEUT. JOHN F. WESOLOWSKI, Milwaukee Police Department, stated in connection with the postponed speech of TRESKA that if there is any

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ORIGINAL

61-1335-75

advocacy of the doctrines of criminal anarchy in violation of Section 4522 of the Wisconsin Statutes that he will place all those present under arrest; and he requests the co-operation of this Bureau in securing the services of two Italian interpreters who can be relied upon to testify in court.

Reference is made to report of Special Agent W. R. Palmera, New York, N. Y., for period Nov. 29, 1922.

Continued.

DEC 1 1922

A.F. Kearney. DIVISION

REPORT MADE AT: St. Paul, Minn.	DATE WHEN MADE: 12/4/22	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 11/30-12/1-2/22.	REPORT MADE BY: A.F. Kearney.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: CARLO TRESCA RADICAL I.W.W.			
FACTS DEVELOPED: At Virginia, Minnesota: (File #5351)			
<p>Reference is made to Agent's report for November 28th, 1922 in the above entitled matter.</p> <p>CARLO TRESCA spoke in Virginia, Minnesota at the Italian Hall which is under the control of the Italian Benevolent Society, on November 30th. The speaking began at 7:30 P.M. and there were less than one hundred people present including women and children. Agent had arranged with Chief of Police WITTE for the services of [REDACTED] an Italian member of the police force to act as interpreter and the following is the substance of TRESCA'S remarks, all of which were in the Italian language. In fact, he made no statement of any kind except in the Italian language. TRESCA'S purpose evidently was to start an anti-Fascisti movement and he began his speech by a general talk upon the present Italian government. He said that there was an Italian government to begin with that was militaristic and that the Fascisti clan is merely a tool for the government tyrants and that MUSSOLINI is a degenerate, a worthless character and has fallen so low as to be kissing the Pope's feet. He said that Italy is up-side-down and composed of two factions. He said there would come a time when conditions would be settled again and people will have a voice in arranging the future of the country; that the same conditions exist in this land; everything is topsy-turvy since the war; that we can see in the future that people will have a voice in the government here also. He said</p>			
REFERENCE: Mr. Hoover.	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: Director (3) New York (1)		

AFK
AFK:PW

61-1335-76

that all of the different powers of the nations are still craving for more military government as a means of peace; that in 1914 all the nations were preparing for larger armies and navies to promote peace and we find what that peace meant. He said that our friend, General Pershing in a talk recently said it was absolutely necessary to increase our standing army if we want to preserve peace in our country. He said that no matter how much peace talk we hear there will always be war as long as two nations existed and that there were two classes, the millionaires and the poor classes. He then talked about the big industries that paid big wages and work was plentiful but said that the large wages did not help since the price of living costs were doubled which meant the making of more millionaires. He pointed to the Oliver Iron Mining Company as one of the big producers of the country that paid big wages during the war period. He said of course they boosted prices of their products and that they have not lost anything by paying their men big wages. The only reference TRESCA made to the strike of 1916 was when he said that everybody knows that in 1916 the boys were not making big wages but they had been doing better since. In speaking of the army, he compared it with Police Officers who have lots of power behind them; first the government with its laws and behind that the army and said that what makes a policeman brave is a state law with state force of arms behind the police officers and federal troops behind the state army. He said that every nation has such laws. TRESCA at no time in his speech made any reference to strikes or any radical agitation. He stated that it was the duty of all Italians to inform themselves upon the conditions that existed, not only in their own country but in the United States

and then stated that he was at the present time engaged in the publication of a paper "The El Martello" and that in this paper he would publish all the news that would be interesting to them. He then stated that his purpose in coming on the range was to secure subscriptions for his paper. He said that he hoped that the boys present would subscribe freely to his paper and not hesitate the way that some of them did at Chisholm and Hibbing. He said that they seemed to be afraid that if they subscribed they would loose their jobs at the mines. He also offered a number of radical books for sale. There was a very light response to his plea for subscriptions, as only a few subscribed for his paper and only one or two books were purchased. There was little enthusiasm in the audience. ^{b7D} [REDACTED] was questioned very closely by Agent and insisted that the government of the United States was not eluded to in any direct manner and that TRESCA seemed very guarded in his remarks and very mild in the language that he used compared with the speeches that he made on the range in 1916. He said nothing whatever about labor unions or strikes. The paper "El Martello" according to the same was entered as second class matter November 3rd, 1916 at the postoffice at New York and the issue distributed by TRESCA bears date New York, November 25th, 1922. Published at Manhattan Lyceum Building, 66 East 4th Street and 3rd Ave. New York.

TRESCA was entertained in the afternoon of November 30th at the home of MARINO BUNATI, 901 1/2 South 2nd Ave., Virginia, Minn. He was introduced by JOE ROLLANO of Hibbing. He was entertained the night of the 30th at the home of MIKE LEMCI, 202-9th Street South, Virginia, Minnesota.

At Eveleth, Minnesota:

CARLO TRESCA spoke at the Italian Hall at Eveleth on the night of December 1st. Before the speaking began, Agent arranged with the Chief of Police at Eveleth for an Italian interpreter in the person of [REDACTED] ⁶⁷⁰ who attended the meeting and reported to Agent the facts given hereafter. Agent also attended the meeting and by actual count, there were fifty-six people present. No one introduced TRESCA but he simply began talking to the crowd. He made the same talk as at Virginia and attempted to secure subscriptions for his paper but the men did not seem to be interested and when he began urging them to subscribe several left the hall. Agent secured a copy of his paper "El Martello" which will be attached to the office copy of this report.

At the conclusion of his speech TRESCA stated to one of his friends that he was going to return to New York the following day.

At Chisholm, Minnesota:

Agent found that TRESCA had spoken at Chisholm on the night of November 28th and took the matter up with ED CLOUTIER, Chief of Police and secured from him the following information. TRESCA spoke at Carls Hall to a crowd of less than one hundred people. He secured a few subscriptions for his paper but there was little interest manifested in the meeting.

At Hibbing, Minnesota:

Agent also found that TRESCA spoke at Hibbing on the night of November 28th at the Italian Hall and at Hibbing Agent took the matter up with Desk Sergeant WYMAN who stated that there had been a meeting held by TRESCA on November 28th at the Italian hall and that

he had one of his Policemen, JOE ROMINI cover the meeting and report the facts. He said that ROMINI could be found at North Hibbing where he was on duty. Agent went to North Hibbing and interviewed JOE ROMINI who stated that he was present at the meeting held by TRESCA on the 28th and that there were about seventy-five people in the hall. He stated that there was quite an opposition to TRESCA on the part of the Italians of Hibbing for the reason that since Italy has adopted the Fascisti party that the Italians are most all in favor of the mother country and for that reason do not approve of the opposition carried on by TRESCA against ROMINI and because of their attitude on that question many of them refrained away from the meeting. ROMINI himself is a very strong advocate of the Fascisti movement and claims that the Italians are about evenly divided on the question. Agent questioned ROMINI very carefully as to what was said by TRESCA and it seems he used identically the same line of talk as he did at Virginia. In fact, from all the information that can be obtained, it seems TRESCA was following a set speech or lecture from which he did not deviate except to urge the sale of his paper and books.

Agent talked the matter of TRESCA's visit over thoroughly with the Chiefs of Police of Virginia, Eveleth, Chisholm and Hibbing and each one of them made the same statement as to the result of TRESCA'S visit which was to the effect that he had accomplished nothing. Also, that his visit had nothing whatever to do with unionizing the employees of any of the mines. They seemed to agree that his purpose was to secure subscriptions to his paper in order that he would be in a position to combat ^{the} Fascisti movement.

Investigation concluded.

REPORT MADE AT Detroit, Mich.	REPORT MADE 12-5-22	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 12-2-22	REPORT MADE BY J. S. Apelman
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE CARLO TRESCA,		Anarchist Activities	
FACTS DEVELOPED: At Detroit.			
<p>Reference is made to my previous reports on the above named SUBJECT.</p> <p>Information has been received that TRESCA, the Italian anarchist organizer, who is touring the country, visited Hibbing, Minnesota on November 29th, and while in that city was in conference with proprietors of the Mecaba Shoe Repair Shop, 1708 Third Avenue, telephone 731-J.</p> <p>This office is also informed that TRESCA has requested his friends to address all correspondence to him in care of B. Juma (or Fuma), Box 115, Carlinville, Illinois.</p> <p>Investigation closed at Detroit.</p>			
<div style="text-align: right;"> <p>DEC 13 1922</p> <p>DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; transform: rotate(-10deg);"> <p>GENERAL INTELLIGENCE</p> <p>DEC 12 1922</p> <p>DIVISION</p> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>FILE NO. 61-1335-77</p> <p>BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION</p> <p>DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE</p> <p>ROUTED TO: HOOVER</p> </div> </div>			
REFERENCE: HOOVER-2	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: Washington-3, New York-1, St. Paul-1, Chicago-1, Detroit-1		

Department of Justice,
Bureau of Investigation.
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

DEC
December 5, 1922.

Director Wm. J. Burns,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Refer to Mr. Fuch

Dear Sir:-

RE: CARLO TRESCA,
Anarchist.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

DEC 5 1922

DIVISION

Replying to your letter of November 23, 1922, I regret to say that I have no details of Carlo Tresca's visit in this vicinity. I was advised by the New York office that Tresca was due in this district the week beginning November 13th, and arrangements were made through confidential sources to cover his movements. In addition, I arranged to have a meeting covered at Russellton, Pa. but at the last minute the informant engaged to cover this meeting was called to court and could not be present. Again on the 18th I received a telegram from our New York City office reading as follows:-

"Referring to my telegram Carlo Tresca now reported care Palmieri six six one naught Larimer Avenue East Pittsburgh Reported leaving for Cleveland shortly Please notify offices interested of future movements."

Informants, however were unable to get in touch with subject at the address mentioned in above quoted telegram.

The same sources of information which were unable to get in touch with Tresca in Pittsburgh, seem to have had more success in Cleveland,--see report of Special Agent in Charge Morton covering November 16th to 18th inclusive.

I am sorry that I cannot furnish more details but the man upon whom I depended in Pittsburgh was called away

Read by

DEC - 61022

Wm. J. Burns

DEC 12 1922

61-1335-78

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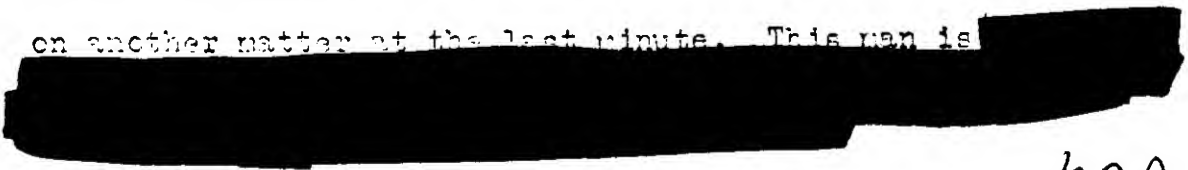
61-1335-78

Director,

12/5/22

Page #2.

on another matter at the last minute. This man is



b7D

Very truly yours,

R. B. Spencer

R. B. SPENCER,
Special Agent in Charge.

RBS*MOH

Attention Mr. Hoover #2 Milwaukee office file No. 909

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
Milwaukee, Wis.	12-5-32	12-3-22	Earl L. Dole
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE			
IN RE: CARLO TRESKA (Italian Anarchist) : Propaganda Tour in the Central States.			

FACTS DEVELOPED:
At Milwaukee, Wis.

It was learned through a confidential source that TRESKA came to Milwaukee under the auspices of the Italian Socialist local in Milwaukee; also that TRESKA is between 37 and 40 years of age and was born at Lulmona, province of Aquila, Italy, entering the United States in the year 1905 or 1906. The informant does not know whether or not TRESKA is naturalized, but recalls reading that he was arrested about five years ago in Calumet, Mich. for his activities in connection with a strike.

Agent obtained the services of an interpreter in addition to securing the services of Detective [REDACTED] of the Milwaukee Police Department, who understands Italian, to cover this meeting, to be prepared should there be any advocacy of the doctrines of Anarchy in violation of the Wisconsin Statutes.

TRESKA spoke at 299 Superior St., Milwaukee, Wis. to an audience of about 35 persons, all of Italian birth. TRESKA was introduced by one SAM DE SIMONETTI, prefacing his remarks with the statement that "dishonorable police, who are paid to watch you, are present." The remainder of the speakers time was devoted to criticism of the Fascisti government and movement in Italy. The speaker did not hold the attention of his audience, and when he concluded only twenty were present. A pamphlet bearing the signature of the ITALIAN SOCIALIST FEDERATION, 1044 W. Taylor

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61-1335-79

Earl L. Dole

12-3-22

2.

Street, Chicago, Ill., entitled: "The brigand government of the Fascisti dishonors Italy," was distributed, as well as a few copies of "IL MARTELL" current issue.

Reference is made to previous reports entitled as above.
Closed at Milwaukee.

GFR. JR.

December 11, 1922.

61-816

61-1335
Mr. R.B. Spencer,

Box 987,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dear Sir -

Kindly let me have a report upon the activities
of CARLO TRESKA who was in your city on the 13th and 14th
ultimo, as requested in my communication of November 23rd.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]
Director.

61-1335-80

61-1335-80

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

A.M.

*Philly Pa
Dec 11/22*

*2-7
Philadelphia, PA*

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New York City*

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Return in 5 days.



Hon. J. E. Hoover

*Asst to the Atty General
Dept of Justice*

Washington, 26

01-138-1

Department of Justice,

Bureau of Investigation.

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

December 13th, 1922.

1335

Director Wm. J. Burns,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Refer to Mr. Hoover.

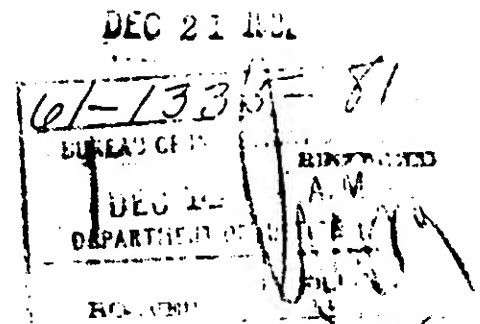
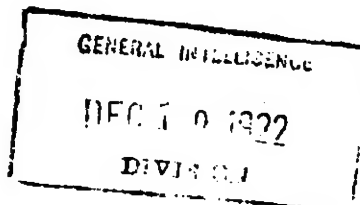
Dear Sir:-

Replying to your letter of the 11th instant, therein requesting a report from this office relative to Carlo Tresca, who was in Pittsburgh on the 13th and 14th ultimo, your attention is respectfully invited to my letter of the 5th instant, (Refer to Mr. Rush), which covers, I believe, your present inquiry.

Yours very truly,

R. B. SPENCER,
Special Agent in Charge.

JCR:N



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ST. 1

December 19, 1922.

61-1335

J. C. BERRY, Esq.
City Marshal,
Toluca, Ill.

Re: CARLO TRESCA
All. Italian Anarchist

Dear Sir:-

I beg to acknowledge receipt of
your favors of November 13th and December 8th,
1922 in reference to Carlo Tresca.

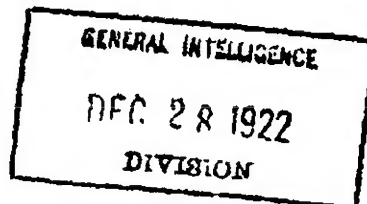
I note from your letter of
the 8th instant that Tresca was supposed to be
at Herrin, Illinois, and that you obtained this
information from good authority. I shall be pleased
to be further advised if you obtain any additional
information as to where Tresca may be.

Thanking you for your kind co-
operation in this matter, I am

Yours very truly,

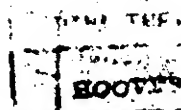
JAMES J. McLAUGHLIN,
Special Agent in Charge.

cc - Director 2



JAN 2 - 2 NAC

61-1335-82



61-1335-82

REPORT MADE AT: ST. LOUIS	WHEN MADE: -19-22	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 12-14&15-22	REPORT BY: A. SOLANKA
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE CARLO TRESKA : Alleged Italian Anarchist			
FACTS DEVELOPED At Zeigler & Herrin Ill.			
<p>Referring to my report of December 1, 1922.</p> <p>While at Zeigler, Ill. and Herrin, Ill. on other matters, Employee took this matter up with the local Postmasters and Chiefs of Police and was informed by them that so far as they knew subject had not visited their respective towns.</p> <p>At Herrin Employee made confidential inquiries among Italian residents, however, no information was obtained showing that the subject has spoken in this vicinity.</p> <p>This matter will receive be continued pending receipt of additional information.</p> <p>Investigation continued.</p>			
<div style="text-align: right;"> <p>GENERAL INTELLIGENCE</p> <p>DEC 20 1922</p> <p>JAN 2 - 1923</p> <p>DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES</p> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>FILE NO. 61-1335-83</p> <p>BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION</p> <p>DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE</p> <p>ROUTED TO: <i>[Signature]</i></p> </div>			
REFERENCE:	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: Wash (3) New York (1) File (1)		
	EAS:MW		

61-1335-83

February 12, 1933.

JEH/LMR

Mr. N.J. Bronnan,
P.O. Box 241, City Hall Station,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

I desire to refer to the report of
Confidential Informant [redacted] for February 5th
relating to a meeting [redacted]

You should direct the informant to
give this matter very careful attention and to
ascertain, if possible, anything definite con-
cerning the proposed action against Mussolini.

Very truly yours,

Director.

MAILED

FEB 13 1933

61-1335-84

FEB 13 1933

RECEIVED

FEB 13 1933

February 12, 1923.

EH/LMR

61, 1335-
Mr. W. L. Hurley,
Department of State,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Hurley:

I received information from a reliable source in New York that Carlo Tresca recently addressed a meeting in that city, at which was discussed the Fascisti and in which it was stated that it might be desirable to write to some friends in Italy so as to take action against Mussolini.

It is stated that he is proposing to make an Anti-Fascisti tour for a month or two.

This matter will be given very careful attention by this Bureau.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]
Director.

61-1335-85

MAILED
FEB 13 1923

FILE

REPORT MADE AT: Hartford, Conn.	DATE WHEN MADE: 2/26/23	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 2/24-25/23	REPORT MADE BY: WILLIAM S. LOUGHRAN.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: CARLO TRESKA		New York City. ITALIAN ANARCHIST ACTIVITIES.	

FACTS DEVELOPED:
AT WATERBURY:

Telegram from EDWARD J. BRENNAN, Agent in Charge, New York City Office of the Bureau, under date of February 24th, 1923, informed the following:-

"INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE THAT CARLO TRESKA RADICAL ITALIAN WILL SPEAK WATERBURY SUNDAY AFTERNOON. MEETING BEING ARRANGED BY L. JAMULEN, 934 BANK STREET WATERBURY. SUGGEST YOU HAVE MEETING COVERED BY ITALIAN SPEAKING PERSON.

(SGD) BRENNAN."

Agent proceeded to WATERBURY, on afternoon of Saturday, February 24th, 1923, and held a conference with Superintendent of Police GEORGE BEACH and DETECTIVE GEORGE McMULLEN at Police Headquarters regarding this meeting on Sunday. SUPERINTENDENT BEACH informed Agent that they had information regarding this meeting to be held on Sunday, and also stated that circulars had been distributed about Friday of the past week, February 23rd, 1923.

A copy of one of these circulars was secured by Agent. Same was printed in the Italian language, signed by "COMMITTEE", no personal signature. There was no union printing stamp on circular or other means of identification as to where same was printed and confidential informant [REDACTED] stated it was his opinion that circulars were

FILE NO. 61-1335-86	RECORDED
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FEB 27 1923 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	GENERAL INVESTIGATION MAR 1 1923
ROUTED TO: HOOVER	FILED

REFERENCE:
MR. HOOVER

COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO:
3-Washington, 2-N.Y. 1-Hartford.

W.S.L-MCK

RE: CARLO TRESCA

New York City.

ITALIAN ANARCHIST
ACTIVITIES.

printed at New York City. The circular stated that a meeting of the anti-Fascisti Society, would be held at CONCORDIA HALL, 305 Bank St., Waterbury, Conn., on February 25th, 1923, at 2 P.M. That CARLO TRESCA would be the principal speaker. The circular matter also contained information written in Italian regarding the government in Italy at the present time under the leadership of BENITO MUSSOLINI. Agent had the substance of this circular translated, and learned that the committee who arranged this meeting desired to arouse sympathy amongst the Italians of Waterbury, for the ANTI-FASCISTI SOCIETY, stating that while the government under MUSSOLINI pretended to give more freedom to the Italian people than formerly, it really was more of an autocratic government than the Italian people ever dreamed of.

On Sunday at 11 A.M. a conference was held in the office of Superintendent Beach, attended by several detectives, Supt. Beach and Agent. Agent took no active part in this conference and offered no suggestions, and it was decided by Supt. of Police Beach, not to permit TRESCA to speak if he arrived. He stated that he intended to place about 15 policemen in the hall and half a dozen detectives and to be kept in touch with the situation.

At 2.15 P.M. CONCORDIA HALL, where the meeting was scheduled to be held, became rapidly filled with Italians and at 3 P.M. when CARLO TRESCA appeared with his Secretary, there was nearly 500 Italians in the Hall. Several of the detectives spoke to TRESCA, his secretary, and other Italians present on the stage just before the meeting was scheduled to open, and informed TRESCA that he could not speak in Waterbury, without a permit from the Superintendent of Police. TRESCA then stepped to the front of the stage and told the audience in Italian that he would

2/24-25/23

Page 2

RE: CARLO TRESCA

New York City.

ITALIAN ANARCHIST
ACTIVITIES.

proceed to Police Headquarters to see about the permit with his secretary and that the meeting would be adjourned for 15 or 20 minutes.

Three of the city detectives accompanied TRESCA to headquarters and also Agent, and a conference was held at Superintendent Beach's Office. Superintendent Beach informed TRESCA he would not give him a permit to speak as he was an anarchist and an undesirable character.

Also that ~~that~~ the subject he was to speak on was very objectionable to a large number of the Italian race in Waterbury, and that if the meeting went on there would probably be a riot. He also advised him to leave town and TRESCA stated he would engage a lawyer. The detectives then informed the Captain of Police, who were in the hall, with about fifteen policemen to clear the hall and call the meeting off. TRESCA left police headquarters and nothing more was seen of him.

Agent learned that on Saturday afternoon a telegram was sent to a prominent citizen in Waterbury signed by the CIVIL LIBERTY LEAGUE of New York City, asking this citizen to use his influence in obtaining permission for TRESCA to speak. Agent learned from Supt. Beach, that this citizen was a reformed JEWISH RABBI in Waterbury, who received the telegram.

In conversation with Supt. Beach, at Police Headquarters, TRESCA stated that he had been arrested quite a number of times ~~which~~ that his business was that of an editor, and admitted being in Waterbury, about five years ago. When asked if he was an anarchist, he answered "I suppose they call me one", but that he did not think it necessary to answer that question. He also told Supt. Beach, that he did not think it was necessary to state his political beliefs.

to the front of the stage and told the audience in Italian that he would

RE: CARLO TRESCA

New York City

ITALIAN ANARCHIST
ACTIVITIES

accompanied TRESCA to police headquarters that TRESCA stated on the way that the meeting would have to be held some other Sunday in Waterbury, if it could not ~~xxx~~ be held on that day.

Superintendent Beach stated to Agent that under no circumstances would be permit TRESCA to speak in Waterbury. After the police gave orders in CONCORDIA HALL to clear the hall, the crowd disbursed and no further activities took place.

Agent learned that one LOUIS JAMELE, who resides at 87 Fox Street, Waterbury, Conn., and conducts a meat market at 934 Bank Street, Waterbury, was instrumental in arranging the meeting. Italian Detective Thomas Colasanto of the Waterbury Police, stated he knew JAMELE for the past 18 years, that he craves notoriety and that he takes up very easily with every new movement among the Italian people. He was never considered of a very radical type and they have classed him as a "coward" when it comes to any trouble in holding meetings. He is a citizen and a property owner. The police stated they have kept a surveillance on Jamele, along with other Italians of his type.

CASE CONCLUDED in the CONNECTICUT DISTRICT.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT
GEORGE M. BEACH



DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
CITY OF WATERBURY
CONNECTICUT
Feb. 28, 1923

1333

Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I wonder if you could give me any information regarding Carlo Tresca, an alleged anarchist. We are having some trouble with him in this city and have refused to allow him to speak here. I am very anxious to get his police record if he has one.

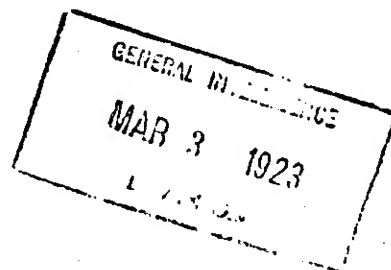
Thanking you for any information, I am,

Very truly yours,

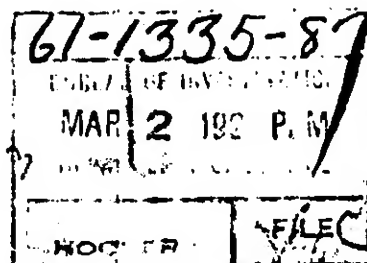
Geo M Beach

George M. Beach
Superintendent

GMB/B



APR 3 1923



*asked
3-6-23*

APR 3 1923

187:

61-1335-87

March 6, 1923.

RECEIVED BY MR. C. M. GILSON.

Subject is a well-known Italian anarchist, now about 45 years of age. [He arrived in the United States about 1904 or 1905 on the S. S. "Toscanina", his birth-place being Sanonia, province of Liguria, Italy. There is no record of his ever having been naturalized as an American citizen. Prior to coming to the United States Tresca was sentenced to a term of two years under a conviction in Italy for his activities there but escaped from that country and proceeded to Switzerland.

In the textile strike in Lawrence, Mass., 1912, subject was active as an I. W. O. organizer and played a prominent part in the disorders and incitement to violence by his speeches. [Specific data upon Tresca's participation in the disorders at Lawrence can probably be secured from the authorities in that city.]

[In January, 1913, Tresca was an active leader, with Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, of the hotel workers' strike in New York City. This strike in New York was accompanied by much disorder and some rioting. Following the hotel workers' strike Tresca was active in organizing the barbers and in their strike he was a leader. This strike was accompanied by considerable disorder.

In 1913 Tresca was one of the leaders in the strike in the silk mills at Paterson, N. J. During this strike there

3/6/23

was also great disorder, for a large part of which Fresca was responsible by reason of his speeches and personal activity. During this strike one of the strikers was killed and at the grave Fresca was called upon to speak. He is quoted by New York news papers of April 23, 1913 as saying,

"Fellow workers do not forget the principle of the toilers who come from Italy,--
For blood, you must take blood."

Fresca was indicted in New Jersey for his participation in the Paterson strike, one of the charges against him being for seditious utterances. He was acquitted on this charge July 1, 1914. On a third charge growing out of the same strike, that of causing a riot, he was sentenced in the Lower Court to 60 days imprisonment, but upon appeal the conviction was dismissed.

In 1914 Fresca was active in New York City, where he was associated with Alexander Berkman and other radicals. Taking advantage of the unemployment situation, demonstrations were staged throughout New York City with Fresca and his companions as the leaders. These meetings usually ended in the forming of processions, though without police permits, and on one occasion in April, 1914, after a demonstration had been made in Union Square, Fresca declared to newspaper reporters that the police were afraid to interfere.

Fresca was an associate also of Caron, Hanson and Berg, three anarchists who were blown to pieces while making a bomb in

3/6/23.

a house on Lexington Avenue, New York, during 1914. Following the demise of these three men Bresca was one of the speakers at a meeting held in their honor, after which he was interviewed by a newspaper reporter. He is quoted as saying,

"I have no fault to find with him (Caron). I believe he was justified in what he intended to do. I believe in violence. Nothing can make me believe any other way than Caron did."

Mr. Rosen asks the reporter to believe that the bomb which the three men were carrying was intended for John D. Rockefeller, Sr.

In 1914 Bresca filed suit for divorce, alleging that his wife was not a proper person to retain the custody of their child. Mrs. Bresca filed counter suit for divorce, naming as co-defendant Elizabeth Harley Flynn, but Mrs. Bresca was refused divorce. It has been reported many times that Elizabeth Harley Flynn was Bresca's mistress.

In 1918 Bresca was active in the defense of Carbone and Arbano, convicted of placing a bomb in St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York City. When interviewed by a reporter of the "World" as to the probable guilt of the defendants, Bresca is alleged to have said,

"If these defendants are guilty I want to see them convicted. I believe in violence, but only in violence when it advances the cause of labor."

(This is reported in the "New York World" of April 3, 1918.

During the trial of Carbone and Arbano, Police Inspector Tunney took the stand and testified that when Arbano was questioned

5/6/23.

Subsequent to his apprehension he told Mr. Tunney that,

"I got the idea of planting bombs while attending anarchists meetings and hearing lectures like Fresca speak."

Fresca was closely associated with, and a friend of Luigi Galleani, the leader of the well-known Galleani group of anarchists in the New England District. This friendship is revealed in copies of personal correspondence addressed by Fresca to Galleani, which letters were seized in 1917 when Galleani was arrested on deportation warrant.

In 1916, while Fresca was in Minnesota active in the strike in the iron ore mines in that state, one of the strikers was shot and killed, and at the grave Fresca was called upon for a speech. Fresca is alleged to have administered the following oath to the strikers present,

"Fellow workers, I want you to take the following oath: 'I solemnly swear that if any driver gunman shoot or wound any miner, we will take a tooth for a tooth, an eye for an eye or a life for a life.'"

This statement by Fresca was made in English and the newspaper reporter who was present subsequently signified his willingness to testify as to his hearing this statement by Fresca.

In a speech made by Fresca on November 30, 1913 during the iron ore strike in Minnesota he is reported to have told the strikers that they had just begun their fight and that they could only call themselves victors when they had planted the red flag on the mining properties. He said:

"Non la straccio con la stelle ex lo

3/6/25

strange, ma la bandiera rossa del ris-
sotto". (Not the flag with the stars and
stripes but the red flag of our redemption.)

He is at present to have closed the speech saying, that when they
had finished, the men who had not back to work the, should save their
money, and instruct their children to save their money to buy
cartridges with which to take the mining properties away from
the griffins and dirty bosses, and give the property back to
humanity to whom it belonged.

In July, 1916 Fresca was indicted in Minnesota in
connection with the death of Deputy Sheriff J. C. Byron during
the 1916 strike but in December, 1916 Fresca was acquitted of
this charge.

Fresca was one of the persons indicted with William
D. Wood, et al, at Chicago, but it appears that Fresca was
never tried, for that reason it does not appear.

Fresca has for a good many years been the editor of
various Italian radical publications. He is at present the edi-
tor and publisher of "Il Martello" (The Hammer), published in
New York City.] While the tenor of this publication is unar-
chetistic and many of its issues declared non-mailable by the
Post Office Department, there have not been any articles which
were sufficiently specific upon which Fresca might be prosecuted
or a deportation case predicated.

[In addition to the publication of this paper Fresca
has also engaged in the distribution of, considerable number of

3/5/25.

books and pamphlets upon anarchy, in the Italian language.

Tresca has been very active as a worker and speaker on behalf of the Decco-Versetti Defense Committee.

Tresca addressed a gathering of radical Italians at Varese, near Versey, Va., on May 14, 1922, during which he said that all governments were corrupt and that the people as a whole would be better off without any government at all. At this point one of the persons asked Tresca whether he was not a socialist and in reply subject stated that he was not a socialist but an anarchist. At this meeting Tresca was very careful not to mention or advocate force or violence. Tresca is usually exceedingly careful and cautious in his statements, and while he does not openly advocate the overthrow of government by force, his speeches and writings tend to convey that thought to any gathering of Italian radicals before whom he appears.

In the issue of "L'ITALIANO" for April 26, 1929 there appears an editorial referring to the deportation of a number of anarchists. From that editorial the following is quoted:

"To curse you bourgeois republic. You try to imprison us, you can blind us, but ideas cannot be deported. The ideas we have sown with a full hand will terminate will bear fruit. It will be those ideas which will enlighten the slaves on whose ample, curved shoulders your pretensions are today resting.

"Ideas are not imprisoned; and not deported they remain.

"To curse you lying republic. We denounce you before the world."

In "L'ITALIANO" of May 1, 1921 the following appears:

"To attain it (Communism) according to us, it is necessary and sufficient that all be free and that

... the means of production; that no one is to use his own will on another and that no one shall oblige another to work for him. And it is to realize these conditions that we believe in the necessity of the violent revolution. Once the material obstacle (the Government) is overcome all violence will be useless, harmful and criminal."

In "L'Unita" of September 17, 1921 there appeared an article "Wolf in Sheep's Clothing", which in its own words ... from the Italian anarchist paper "L'Unita" ... incitement to assassination of the Italian Fascist leader, Dattai, who was then in the United States.

Subject has for some time been active in anti-Fascist activities and demonstrations.

Tresca is reported to have been a speaker at an anti-Fascist meeting held at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. 4th St., New York, on February 23, 1923, at which he is alleged to have stated that the purpose of the meeting was to keep together and train for the final battle which may come soon, also that another purpose of the meeting was to obtain funds to buy bullets and keep them until they are needed. He is alleged to have remarked that some time "another Breschi will be born and they would need money to put the pound of lead into the Italian King's stomach and also in Mussolini's."



447:2

March 7, 1925.

WILLIAM F. RIVER

I am attaching hereto memorandum upon C. M. TROSCA, together with the letter from Mr. George H. Beach, Superintendent of Police, Waterbury, Conn., requesting information upon him.

I am also forwarding herewith the file upon TROSCA, and have placed a marker at the report submitted by Agent Davis on May 7, 1920, which report you request me to forward to you.

Respectfully,

[Handwritten signature]

APR 3

1925

61-1335-87

RECORDED

INDEXED

[Handwritten initials]

March 8, 1923.

JEH/LMR

Mr. George M. Beach,
Superintendent of Police,
Waterbury, Conn.

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of your communication of the 28th ultimo, in which you request certain information concerning Carlo Tresca, who has recently been causing you some annoyance.

For your strictly confidential information, I can advise you that Tresca is a well-known Italian anarchist. He arrived in the United States about 1904 or 1905 on the S. S. "Tourraine", his birthplace being Samonia, Province of Aquila, Italy. There is no record of his ever having been naturalized as an American citizen. Prior to coming to the United States Tresca was sentenced to a term of two years under a conviction in Italy for his activities there but escaped from that country and proceeded to Switzerland.

In the textile strikes in Lawrence, Massachusetts, in 1912 subject was active as an I.W.O. organizer and played a prominent part in the disorders.

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In 1913 Tresca was one of the leaders in the strike in the silk mills at Paterson, New Jersey. During this strike there was also great disorder for a large part of which Tresca was responsible by reason of his speeches and personal activity. During this strike one of the strikers was killed and at the grave Tresca was called upon to speak. He is quoted by New York newspapers of April 23, 1913, as saying:

"Fellow workers do not forget the principle of the killers who come from Italy, -- For Blood, you must take Blood."

61-1335-88

Tresca was indicted in New Jersey for his participation in the Paterson strike, one of the charges against him being for seditious utterances. He was acquitted on this charge July 1, 1914. On a third charge growing out of the same strike, that of causing a riot, he was sentenced in the Lower Court to sixty days imprisonment, but upon appeal the conviction was dismissed.

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Tresca was an associate also of Caron, Hanson and Berg, three anarchists who were blown to pieces while making a bomb in a house on Lexington Avenue, New York, during 1914. Following the demise of these three men Tresca was one of the speakers at a meeting held in their honor, after which he was interviewed by a newspaper reporter. He is quoted as saying,

"I have no fault to find with him (Caron). I believe he was justified in what he intended to do. I believe in violence. Nothing can make me believe any other way than Caron did."

Tresca led the reporter to believe that the bomb which the three men were making was intended for John D. Rockefeller, Sr.

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"If these defendants are guilty I want to see them convicted. I believe in violence, but only in violence when it advances the cause of labor."

This is reported in the New York "World" of April 3, 1915.

During the trial of Carbone and Arbano, Police Inspector Tunney

took the stand and testified that when Arbano was questioned subsequent to his apprehension he told Mr. Tunney that.

" . . . He got the idea of planting bombs while attending anarchists meetings and hearing fellows like Tresca speak."

Tresca was closely associated with and a friend of Luigi Galleani, the leader of the well-known Galleani group of anarchists in the New England district. This friendship is revealed in copies of personal correspondence addressed by Tresca to Galleani, which letters were seized in 1917 when Galleani was arrested on deportation warrant.

In 1916, while Tresca was in Minnesota active in the strike in the iron ore mines in that state, one of the strikers was shot and killed, and at the grave Tresca was called upon for a speech. He is alleged to have administered the following oath to the persons present:

"Fellow workers, I want you to take the following oath: 'I solemnly swear that if any Oliver gunman shoot or wound any miner, we will take a tooth for a tooth, an eye for an eye or a life for a life'."

This statement by Tresca was made in English and the newspaper reporter who was present subsequently signified his willingness to testify as to his hearing this statement by Tresca.

In a speech made by Tresca on November 30, 1913, during the Iron ore strike in Minnesota he is reported to have told the strikers that they had just begun their fight and that they could only call themselves victors when they had planted the red flag on the mining properties. He said:

"Non la stocchia cann le stelle ex le strappe, ma la bandiera rossa del riscatto". (Not the rag with the stars and stripes but the red flag of our redemption.)

He is stated to have closed the speech saying that when they have won this strike and got back to work they should save their money and instruct their children to save their money to buy cartridges with which to take the mining properties away from the ruffians and dirty bosses, and give the property back to humanity to whom it belonged.

In July, 1916 Tresca was indicted in Minnesota in connection with the death of Deputy Sheriff J. C. Myron during the 1913 strike but in December, 1916 Tresca was acquitted of this charge.

Tresca was one of the persons indicted with William D. Haywood, et al. at Chicago, but it appears that Tresca was never tried, for what reason it does not appear.

Tresca has for a good many years been the editor of various Italian radical publications. He is at present the editor and publisher of "Il Martello" (The Hammer), published in New York City.

In addition to the publication of this paper Tresca has also engaged in the distribution of a considerable number of books and pamphlets upon anarchy in the Italian language.

Tresca has been very active as a worker and speaker on behalf of the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee.

Tresca addressed a gathering of radical Italians at Swatara, near Hershey, Pennsylvania, on May 14, 1922, during which he said that all governments were corrupt and that the people as a whole would be better off without any government at all. At this point one of the persons asked Tresca whether he was not a socialist and in reply subject stated that he was not a socialist but an anarchist. At this meeting Tresca was very careful not to mention or advocate force or violence. Tresca is usually exceedingly careful and cautious in his statements, and while he does not openly advocate the overthrow of Government by force, his speeches and writings tend to convey that thought to any gathering of Italian radicals before whom he appears.

In the issue of "Il Martello" for April 26, 1921 there appears an editorial referring to the deportation of a number of Russians. From that editorial the following is quoted:

"We curse you bourgeoisie republic. You may imprison us, you can blind us, but ideas cannot be deported. The ideas we have sown with a full hand will germinate will bear fruit. It will be those ideas which will enlighten the slaves on whose ample, curved shoulders your pretorians are today resting.

"Ideas are not imprisoned; are not deported; they remain.

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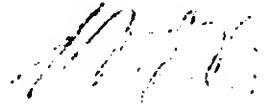
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"To attain it (Communism) according to us, it is necessary and sufficient that all be free and that all possess the means of production; that no one impose his own will on another and that no one shall oblige another to work for him. And it is to realize these conditions that we believe in the necessity of the violent revolution. Once the material obstacle (the Government) is overthrown all violence will be useless, harmful and criminal."

In "Il Martello" of September 17, 1921 there appeared an article "Wolf in Sheep's Clothing", which in its own words and by way of quotation from the Italian Anarchist paper "Umanita Nuova" was an incitement to assassination of the Italian Fascist Deputy, Bottai, who was then in the United States. Subject has for some time been active in anti-Fascist activities and demonstrations.

The above information, of course, is strictly confidential and is furnished you with that understanding.

Very truly yours,



Director.

MAILED

MAR 17 1923

REPORT MADE AT: Hartford, Conn.	DATE WHEN MADE: 3/12/23	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 3/12/23	REPORT BY: JOHN A. DOWD
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: CARLO TRESKA		Mass Meeting Waterbury, Conn.	
		ITALIAN ANARCHIST ACTIVITIES.	
FACTS DEVELOPED: AT WATERBURY:			
<p>Continuing this matter previously reported by WILLIAM S. LOUGHRAN, of this office for the period of March 11th, 1923, Agent communicated with WILLIAM M. CLARK, Immigration Inspector at Providence, R.I. having jurisdiction at over this territory, and informing him of the arrest of NAZZARRENE GRACOTE 110 Columbus Ave., New Haven, Conn., and ANGELO ERNESTO, 33 Morris Street, New Haven, Ct., at the hands of the Waterbury Police, and the further fact that both were aliens and that ANGELO ERNESTO had entered the country without having complied with the Immigration Laws, to wit, that he had arrived at the Newport News, Va., on a freighter and becoming ill left the ship and entered the United States and continually remained in this country.</p> <p>Agent was informed by WILLIAM CLARK, that in view of the fact that both aliens were resident in the United States for a period of more than five years, that their arrest and conviction for having concealed weapons on their person, and the alien ANGELO ERNESTO'S ^{Entrance} under the circumstances mentioned herein would not warrant their deportation.</p> <p>Agent communicated with GEORGE BEACH, Superintendent of Police at Waterbury, Conn., and informed him that in view of the fact that these</p>			
<div style="text-align: right;">61-1335</div> <div style="text-align: center;">DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES</div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <p>FILE NO. 61-133589</p> <p>BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION MAR 12 1923</p> <p>DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE</p> <p>ROUTED TO: HOOVER</p> </div> <div> <p>RECORDED</p> <p>APR 2 - 1923</p> <p>GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE MAR 14 1923</p> <p>JAD-NMOK</p> </div> </div>			
REFERENCE: MR. HOOVER	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: 3-Washington, 1-Hartford, N.Y.		

3/12/23

RE: CARLO TRESKA

ALLEGED ANARCHIST ACTIVITIES.

aliens had not admitted that they were anarchists, and in view of the fact that they did not advocate the overthrow of any organized government by force or violence and did not have in their possession any literature for distribution, advocating same, and in view of the fact that it had not been proven that they were allied or affiliated with any organization or association that wrote circulars, distributed printed or published or displayed any article of ~~extreme~~ literature advocating or teaching opposition or the overthrow of organized forms of government, ~~for~~ they could not be deported. These persons will be made the subject of individual reports and investigation and in so far as investigation of CARLO TRESKA is concerned, this case is considered closed.

CASE CONCLUDED in the CONNECTICUT DISTRICT.

File
1925

This case originated at Hartford, Conn.
Special Agent in Charge, U.S. Department of Justice

REPORT

DATE WHEN MADE

PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE

REPORT MADE BY

Hartford, Conn.

3/12/25

3/11/25

WILLIAM J. BOUGHRAN

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE

RE: CARLO FRESCA

Mass Meeting
Waterbury, Conn.

ITALIAN ANARCHIST
ACTIVITIES

FACTS DEVELOPED

At WATERBURY:

This matter previously considered closed under date of February 25th, 1925, was reopened upon receipt of information from GEORGE BRACH, Superintendent of Police, Waterbury, Conn., to the effect that he had received a letter from the CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION, New York City, taking him to task for prohibiting subject from addressing a meeting in CONCORDIA HALL, Waterbury, Conn., on Sunday February 25th, 1925, questioning his right to interfere with the meeting on private property and informing him that subject would address a meeting in CONCORDIA HALL, Waterbury, Conn., on Sunday March 11th, 1925, and that he would be supported by the CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION, who would have him represented by counsel.

A letter from EDWARD J. BRENNAN, Agent in Charge at New York City, informed of subject's coming as well as the following telegram was received on Saturday March 10th, 1925:

"CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION RECEIVED THAT CARLO FRESCA AND PIETRO VALLEGRA ITALIAN RADICALS WILL LEAVE NEW YORK FOR WATERBURY SUNDAY MORNING WILL ENDEAVOR MAKE SPEECHES THERE."

Agent proceeded to Waterbury, Conn., Sunday March 11th, 1925, and held a conference with

Supt. of Police BRACH, and confidential

informant at police headquarters.

REFERENCE

MR. HOOVER

COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO

Washington, Hartford, Conn.

67-1335-90

MAR 13 1925

3/11/23

Page 2

RE: CARLO TENNICO

AT NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

Agent learned that on Saturday, March 10th, 1923, Attorney Charles Buxby, of Waterbury, applied to Judge Wolfe at New Haven, Conn., for an injunction restraining Superintendent Beach from interfering with subject's appearance at CONCORDIA HALL, 305 Bank Street, on Sunday, March 11th. Judge Wolfe called up Superintendent Beach by telephone on Saturday evening, and asked the reasons and objections to having subject speak in Waterbury. Superintendent Beach explained that a large majority of the Italian element were in favor of the present form of government in Italy, and that there would probably be a riot if the two factions got together at the meeting. Judge Wolfe refused to issue an injunction against the police actions at the meeting.

Superintendent Beach explained to Agent that he would permit the meeting to go on and would allow other speakers to address same, but would refuse permission for subject to speak. That he would also have sufficient men from the Department of Police for protection in case of trouble, and also sufficient number of detectives would be placed in the hall. Superintendent Beach also stated that he received a petition signed by 60 prominent Italians who are residents of Waterbury, who objected to subject's appearance.

Superintendent Beach informed that he had communicated with the Department of Justice at Washington, D.C. seeking a history of subject's antecedents and activities, but that this had not been forwarded, or received up to this time.

The meeting was called to order about 2.30 P.M. and the hall was well filled with Italians. The chairman of the meeting was ROGER B. BALDWIN, son of former governor, Simeon Baldwin of Connecticut.

3/11/23

Page 3

RE: CARLO TRESKA

ALLEGED ITALIAN ANARCHIST
ACTIVITIES.

He opened the meeting by stating that he was a member of the CIVIL LIBERTIES LEAGUE, and that he was asked to preside at the gathering. He spoke on the rights of free speech and then introduced REVEREND FREDERICK LAUTERBORN, who is supposed to be a Professor at the Berkley Divinity School at Middletown, Connecticut. He mentioned about the organization of the CIVIL LIBERTIES LEAGUE, and spoke about the rights of free speech. The chairman then introduced CARLO TRESKA, and stated that he would read the constitution of the STATE OF CONNECTICUT, and immediately the police present notified him, TRESKA, that he would not be allowed to speak and subject requested that he be arrested. This the officers refused to do. The sentiment of the spectators comprising factions favorable to and antagonistic to the speaker no doubt actuated the police in taking the action they did.

Prior to the convening of the meeting the police searched the persons of all entering the hall and on the person of NAZZARENE GRACOTE, 110 Columbus Avenue, New Haven, Conn., was found a stiletto, and about ten letters alleged to have been written to him by V. AGUAMIO of 930 Bank Street, Waterbury, Conn., Secretary of the I.W.W. as well as a poem in Italian entitled "Da CANTARSI SULL'aria di "GIOVINESSA". An announcement card of the meeting and a small pamphlet entitled "La DIFESA DI GIACOMO BRESCHI alla CORTE D'ASSISE di MILANO", published by the LIBRERIA SOCIOLOGICA of 278 Straight Street, Paterson, N.J. The contents of the letters, pamphlet and translation of the poem has not been made. The letters were retained by the police and a pamphlet and poem secured by this office. NAZZARENE GRACOTE was placed under arrest on the technical charge of carrying concealed weapons. ANGELO ERNESTO

RE: CARLO TRESCA

ITALIAN ANARCHIST ACTIVITIES

33 Morris Street, New Haven, Conn. , was searched and on his person was concealed a Colt Automatic Pistol, 32 Calibre, fully loaded; the number of this automatic was 331287, April 20th, 1897 and December 23rd, 1903, being the patent dates. Thirty two loose cartridges for use in this weapon were also found on him, and he was placed under arrest. These two men were said to have been accompanied by five others, who escaped and are said to have been sympathizers of CARLO TRESCA who came from New Haven to protect him. These gunmen were conveyed to the meeting place by a machine belonging to the NEW CITY TAXI SERVICE, 44 Temple Street, New Haven, Conn., and the driver stated that he did not know these people and that they employed him at Lamberton Street and the railroad at New Haven.

Agent interviewed the two gunmen under arrest and they denied association with CARLO TRESCA or any anarchist organization; they would not admit that they were anarchists and explained their presence at the meeting by saying that they learned TRESCA was to speak and wanted to hear from him. Both stated that they were opposed to the present government of Italy under Mussolini but would not admit that they were in favor of its overthrow by force or violence. NAZZARENE GRACOTE, stated that his brother was wounded in Italy by the FACISTI and that made him bitter against them. Both admitted that they would support TRESCA or any one else seeking to replace MUSSOLINI and his form of government.

Both of these gunmen were held for appearance in the police court on a charge of carrying concealed weapons, and Superintendent Beach sought Agent's opinion concerning deportation based on this charge and subsequent conviction. Agent informed him that he would take the

3/11/43

Page 5

RE: CARLO TRABCA

ITALIAN ANAR IST ACTIVITIES.

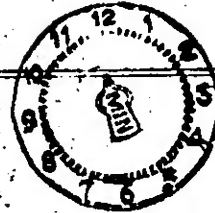
matter up with the office at Hartford and advise him.

Both HAZEARENE GRACOTE and ANGELO ERNESTO, will be made the subject of individual investigation and report.

CASE CONTINUED.

Department of Justice

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.



Hartford, Conn.

MAR 23 1923

March 23, 1923

Bureau,

Washington

Attention Two. Advise if Bureau files contain any positive proof concerning citizenship Carlo Tresca.

Dowd

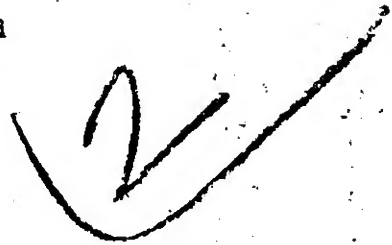
10:19 a.m.

Recd 11:00 H.B.

Decoded 11:05 A.M.

TO BUREAU

11:05 A.M.



MAR 26 1923

61-1335-91	
DEPT. OF INVESTIGATION	
MAR 24 1923 P.M.	
RECORDED	
NOOBER	FILE

61-1335-91

61-1435-91

TEB:CA

March 13, 1923.

61-1333
New,
Federal Bldg.,
Hartford, Conn.

Records of Bureau of Naturalization fail to show any
record of naturalization CARLO TRESCA stop Bureau's
information is that Tresca not a citizen though no definite
proof other than his own statement in examination by New
York police early 1920 STOP TWO

Burns.

REPORT MADE AT: Hartford, Conn.	DATE WHEN MADE: 3/27/23	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 3/25/23	REPORT MADE BY: JOHN A. DOWD
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE RE: CARLO TRESKA		New York City	
		ITALIAN ANARCHIST ACTIVITIES.	
FACTS DEVELOPED: AT WATERBURY:			
<p>Continuing this matter last reported by Agent W.S. LOUGHRAN under date of March 12th, 1923, Agent proceeded to Waterbury on March 25th, 1923, for the purpose of covering an Anti-FACISTI MEETING at which meeting subject was to be the principal speaker.</p> <p>On two past occasions subject, scheduled as the principal speaker in similar meetings at Waterbury, has been prevented from speaking by the police of that city, and upon arriving at Waterbury Agent learned from the police that subject would again be prevented from speaking, and that he would not even be permitted to enter the hall where the meeting was to be held, which was CONCORDIA HALL, 305 Bank Street.</p> <p>Enroute to the hall Agent observed about thirty uniformed policemen assigned to strategic places on the thoroughfare leading to the hall and they were continually engaged in moving people who would stop to gather. At the hall Agent conferred with Inspector McMullen and Murphy, and met Deputy Superintendent McLean of the Waterbury, Connecticut, Department of Police, who said that subject would not be permitted entrances to the hall.</p> <p>Agent entered the hall and found uniformed and plain clothes men around on both sides of the stair</p>			
REFERENCE: MR. HOOVER	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: 3-Washington, 1-Hartford, 1-N.Y. 61-1335-92		

FILE NO.

61-1335-92

RECORDED

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ROUTED TO:

JAD-WMcK

3/25/23

Page 2

RE: CARLO TRESCA

ITALIAN ANARCHIST
ACTIVITIES

way, engaged in searching persons entering, for weapons. The hall was comfortably filled and about 250 Italians, practically all of whom were anti-fascist adherents were present. CONCORDIA HALL is one of the halls in Waterbury, which has in the past been devoted to radical meetings and is rented by the radical organizations.

Subject accompanied by PETER ALLEGRO, LUIGI QUINTILLIANO and one NERI, all Italian Anarchists, of New York City, and the latter said to be the Business Manager of "IL MALETO" (THE HAMMER), subject's paper, arrived at the hall at about 2.30 P.M. PETER ALLEGRO and LUIGI QUINTILLIANO, were permitted to enter the hall but subject was prohibited by the police, crowding the entrance to the hall and obstructing him. NERI ~~was not~~ entering the hall, but was not prohibited from doing so.

The meeting was called to order and PETER ALLEGRO was the first speaker. Speaking entirely in Italian, Agent learned that his remarks were devoted to an attack upon the FACISTI of Italy, and stated that this organization should not be permitted a foot hold in the United States.

LUIGI QUINTILLIANO, was also a speaker and he entered into a spirited tirade against the FACISTI. During the course of his speech ~~xx~~ which was entirely in Italian he is said to have remarked " That there would never be freedom in the United States until the Red Flag was floating in the breezes over the Statue of Liberty."

RABBI LEWIS BROWN, of Waterbury, Conn., who has recently lost his pastorate because he attended the past meeting of this character held at Waterbury, Conn., over the objections of his

3/25/23

Page 3

RE: CARLO TRESCA

ITALIAN ARCHIST ACTIVITIES

parishioners, was also the speaker. His remarks were devoted particularly to the right of free speech and freedom of the press, which was being denied CARLO TRESCA and others by the police authorities of Waterbury, Conn.

ROGER S. BALDWIN, of Middlebury, Conn., son of Ex-Governor Simeon E. Baldwin, of Connecticut, who has taken an active part in this matter in the past was also a speaker. Mr. Baldwin had with him several small sticks, several of which he broke one at a time, and later placed several together, and was unable to break them. This was for the purpose of illustrating the gathering if they remained together their organizations could not be disrupted. Prior to entering the hall ROGER S. BALDWIN caused some disturbance on the street in front of the hall when he attempted to force his way into the meeting and bring CARLO TRESCA with him. No objection was made to the entrance of ROGER S. BALDWIN into the Hall, but he was not permitted to have CARLO TRESCA accompany him.

A collection was taken up by LUIGI QUINTILLIANO, and \$148.48, was the result.

The meeting was adjourned at about 4.45 P.M. and during its progress it could be called orderly when it is taken into consideration that it was a meeting composed entirely of Italians, who are opposed to the Facisti Form of Government in Italy.

Eight members of the YALE LIBERAL CLUB, New Haven, Conn., attended this meeting, among whom were SIMON WHITNEY, New Haven, Conn., said to be editor of the "YALE NEWS", L. DIREKTOR and ROBERT P. JOYCE.

The police arrangements for the meeting both within

RE: CARLO TRESCA

ITALIAN ANTI-FASHIST ACTIVITIES

and without CONCORDIA HALL, were splendid and practically no disorder was experienced. A police car with a number of riot guns was stationed near the hall and the police in general kept the situation well in hand.

Prior to the adjournment of the meeting CARLO TRESCA who did not enter the hall accompanied by DEPUTY CHIEF McLEAN, went to Police Headquarters where he went into conference with GEORGE M. BEACH, Superintendent of Police. Agent learned that CARLO TRESCA tried to impress upon Superintendent Beach, that his object in coming to Waterbury was not to cause trouble ~~in~~ of any kind, but simply to give a statement concerning the FASHISTI of Italy. Superintendent Beach informed him that he would not permit him to speak in Waterbury, unless he, BEACH, was enjoined by the Courts and TRESCA left the conference saying that he would return on April 7th, 1923, in an effort to address the Anti-Fashisti in that City.

Agent made an effort to secure a statement from CARLO TRESCA concerning his citizenship and was successful in doing so. WILLIAM FARRINGTON, a member of the reportorial staff of the WATERBURY DEMOCRAT, was asked to inquire of CARLO TRESCA, on this point, and in the presence of WILLIAM FARRINGTON, Inspector Sullivan and this Agent, CARLO TRESCA admitted that he was not an American Citizen.

The following is a description of CARLO TRESCA, as observed by Agent,-

Italian alien, age 50 to 55, height 5 ft 8", weight 170 pounds, hair dark, streaked with gray in the region of the temple, eyes light hazel or greenish, complexion dark, corpulent around waist line. Dark moustache and beard, teeth large, and tobacco stained several upper teeth on left side missing, very pronounced and conspicuous scar on right side running across neck and disappearing

RE: CARLO TRESCA

ITALIAN ANARCHIST ACTIVITIES

in the beard on the right side. Wears nose glasses, black shoes blue serge suit, black fedora, pepper and salt top coat.

PIETRO ALLEGRO, is described as follows:-

Italian alien, age 35 to 40 years, height 5 ft, Weight 120 pounds, complexion dark, face smooth, eyes deep hazel, hair lighthrown,

LUIGI QUINCILLIANO, is described as follows:-

Italian alien, age 26 years, height 5 ft 7", weight 125 pounds, complexion very dark, eyes deep hazel, hair black, and worn in pompadour style.

NERI is described as follows:-

Italian alien, age 45, height 5 ft, weight 155 pounds, complexion olive, small black moustache streaked with gray, eyes deep hazel, pouches under the eyes, impairment left leg, which seems shorter than right, and compels use of cane.

CASE CONTINUED.

TFB:JWH

March 30, 1925.

Mr. E. J. Brennan,
P. O. Box 2-1,
City Hall Station,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

In processing material in the Bureau upon CARLINO TRESCA, with a view to the possible institution of deportation proceedings against him, a very comprehensive report submitted by Agent H.J. Davis in the summer of 1920, has been found.

In this report mention is made of Tresca having been interviewed by a newspaper reporter following a meeting, at which Tresca was the speaker, held in honor of Caxon, Green and Berg, three New York anarchists who were hanged to gibets in a house on Lexington Avenue during 1914. Tresca is alleged to have stated in this interview "I believe in violence. Nothing can make me feel any other way than Caxon did."

The report sets forth a statement alleged to have been made by Tresca when interviewed by a "World" reporter relative to the probable guilt of Carbone and Arlene, as charged for placing a bomb in St. Patrick's Cathedral. This statement is as follows: "If those defendants are guilty, I want to see them convicted. I believe in violence but only violence when it advances the cause of labor."

While I realize that it may be very difficult to procure affidavits substantiating the foregoing, if such affidavits can be secured they will be of very material assistance in preparing a sufficiently strong case upon Tresca to warrant placing the matter before the Department of Labor with a request that deportation proceedings be instituted.

61-1335-93

Mr. H. J. Brennan P2.

With report submitted by Agent Davis
other of the same made by Truesdell are not forth, which
in the same report related by affidavit will be
a copy of the same.

Yours very truly,

Director.

REPORT MADE AT: New York City	DATE WHEN MADE: 4-2-23	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 4-2	REPORT MADE BY: Mortimer J. Davis
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: IN RE: CIRIO THOMAS - Deportation Matter.			
FACTS DEVELOPED: <p>Referring to the Director's letter mentioned below, in which it is suggested that certain affidavits based upon newspaper articles appearing in the NEW YORK HERALD during 1914 and 1915 be secured, Agent desires to advise that the reporter who wrote these articles, whose name, W. L. WOPKINS, is still associated with the NEW YORK HERALD, but at the present time is out of the city on a special assignment. He may be located now at the NEW YORK HOTEL, Albany, New York, where he will be for another week or two.</p> <p>If the affidavits desired by Washington are not urgently needed, Agent will wait until Wopkins returns to this city. Should they, however, be desired at once, and the Bureau will so advise, Agent will make the necessary arrangements to secure same.</p> <p>Continued.</p>			
<div style="text-align: right;">13,335</div> <div style="text-align: center;"><div>GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE APR 7 1923 DIVISION</div><div>APR 11 1923</div><div>DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES</div><div>FILE NO. 61-1335-94 BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION APR 6 1923 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE</div><div>ROUTED TO: HOOVER</div></div> <div>61-1335-94</div>			
REFERENCE: 177 5/27/23	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: Washington -3- New York -2- MJD		

Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
15 PARK ROW, 14TH FLOOR
NEW YORK, N. Y.



SPECIAL DELIVERY

APR 11 1923
April 10, 1923.

Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

ATTENTION MR. J. E. HOOVER
Re: Carlo Tresca - Italian
Anarchist.

61-1335

Dear Sir:

Referring to your telegram of even date concerning the securing of an affidavit regarding Carlo Tresca, which telegram was received by this office after five p.m. today, you are advised that Mr. W. L. Hopkins, the "New York World" reporter from whom this affidavit must be obtained, is at present in Albany, New York, as was previously reported by Agent Davis. Mr. Hopkins will return to New York City in a few days, at which time he will be interviewed and an endeavor made to secure the necessary affidavit.

It might be mentioned here that the clippings in question date back to 1914 and 1915 and the only copies obtainable are in the "New York World" morgue from where they cannot be removed, making it impossible to secure the affidavit from Mr. Hopkins until he returns to New York.

Yours very truly,

EDWARD J. BOYNTON,
Special Agent in Charge.

APR 16 1923

CJS:WJK
R-115-2

GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE
APR 12 1923

61-1335-95
RECORDED
INDEXED

TEB:J M

April 10, 1923.

Mr. W. J. McCann,
P. O. Box 121,
City Hall Station,
New York City.

1335

Dear Sir:

In your reference to the securing of a license for the institution of deportation proceedings, I note that he has advertised in 'Il Martello' that he will supply pamphlets and books upon anarchism, communism of others, to subscribers to his paper. It is suggested that this feature of the case be carefully noted with a view to securing evidence as to having distributed literature in violation of the law as amended April 10, 1923.

Yours very truly,

Director.

MAILED
APR 10 1923

61-1335-96

APR 11 1923 A.M.

96

TEB:JAN

April 10, 1923.

Mr. W. C. Foster,
P.O. Box 181,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sir:

Please refer to a report submitted by
Agent W. C. Foster, April 2, 1922, in re: CARL OTRISCO.
The Bureau is particularly anxious to secure affi-
davits upon which deportation proceedings against
these men be presented and in this connection
I have noted the report of Agent Bucha in which it
is set forth that a meeting at Swabara, near Hershey
Pa. on May 12, 1922, Otrisco made a speech during
which he was asked whether he was a socialist, and
in reply he stated that he was not a socialist, but
an anarchist.

An affidavit substantiating the statement
in the report will be of very material assistance
in the case.

Kindly advise me whether or not such
affidavit can be secured. Please give this matter
your prompt attention.

Yours very truly,

W. C. Foster
Director.

MAILED

APR 11 1923

61-1335-97

FILE

61-1335-97

Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
15 PARK ROW, 14TH FLOOR
NEW YORK, N. Y.

EDWARD J. BRENNAN
(GJS:VD)

April 11th, 1923.

1335-

DIRECTOR,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:-

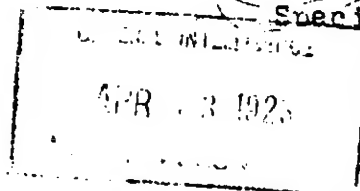
RE: CARLO TESCA:
NY File No. R-115-E.

Receipt is acknowledged of bureau letter
TAB:JWM, dated April 10th, 1923 regarding the above
subject.

Special Agent Palmera of this office has been
instructed to give this matter particular attention.
This Agent is familiar with the Italian language and will
examine the publication "Il Martello" for the purpose
of ascertaining what books or pamphlets are distributed
or sold thru that publication. It is respectfully re-
quested that this Agent be authorized to expend not to
exceed \$2.00 for the purchase or subh of the books or
pamphlets advertised as may be deemed advisable.

Yours very truly,

Edward J. Brennan
EDWARD J. BRENNAN,
Special Agent in Charge.



APR 25 1923

61-1335-98 ✓

RECORDED

TFB:GA
61-1335

100 25 117

April 21, 1923.

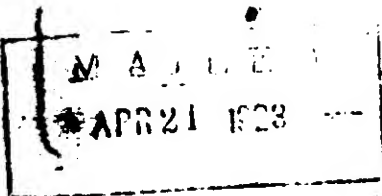
Mr. E. J. Brennan,
P. O. Box 241,
City Hall Station,
New York City.

Dear Sir:-

In reply to your letter of the 11th instant in re: CARLO TRESCA, in which authority is requested for an expenditure not to exceed \$2.00 for the purchase of certain radical books or pamphlets being advertised for sale by "Il Martello", an expenditure not exceeding \$2.00 is authorized.

Very truly yours,


Director.



B:JWM

AP 11 11, 1923.

61-1335-99

Mr. R. J. Johannes,
P. O. Box 273,
St. Paul, Minn.

Alm. L.

Dear Sir:

I have been advised that in 1916, Carlo
Fresca, Editor of the Italian publication "Il Martello"
in New York, was in Minneapolis, Minnesota during the
strike in the Iron Ore District at the time that
John Alar, a carrier, was killed. The Duluth "News-
Tribune" for June 27, 1916, gives an account of the
funeral procession at Virginia, Minn. and states that
at the grave Fresca was called upon to speak. He
said that he had a tooth for a tooth.

Further, I want you to take
note of the words: "I solemnly swear
that if any Oliver Luman shoot or
wound any miner, we will take a tooth
for a tooth, an eye for an eye or a
life for a life."

Further advised that the reporter who
wrote the article was subsequently located by the
St. Paul office, and that he admitted his visit to
Fresca, but that this statement had been
made in French, and was given in English. This re-
port was given by John Henry Moody, last heard of
as a reporter for the "Chicago Daily News".

I have also advised that during January 1918, Agent
Conny O. the Duluth office, located a copy of a report
made by Fred Leeder, a Bureau Agency Operative, from
Minneapolis which carried at some length a speech made
by Fresca on November 30, 1911, during the Iron Ore
strike in Minnesota. Particular attention was paid
at the time, to a statement by Fresca to the miners,
calling on them to seize the mining property, also to

61-1335-99

Mr. J. J. Johannes

page 2.

referred to in the United States flag.
The information which I have is to the effect that
the reporter mentioned writes as follows:

"I was with the parade this afternoon,
and I want to call attention to the
speech made by a man introduced as
'Charlie Treason'. He told the men that
they should only call themselves victors
when they had planted the red flag on
the mining operation. He said: ('non la
strada come lo stelle ex le strappa, ma
la bandiera rossa del riscatto' not the
red with the stars and stripes but the
red flag of our redemption.) He closed
the speech saying that when they have
won the strike and got back to work they
should save the money and instruct their
children to give their money to buy car-
tridges with which to take the mining pro-
perties away from the ruffians and dirty
bosses, and give this property back to
humanity to whom they belong. Yes, he
said, take their money and cut the heads
off the bosses who are not fighting your
rights."

It is noted that this speech as well as the
newspaper in which and above were investigated for
and in Chicago, the Treason was to take the stand in
the Chicago I. . . case.

It is desired that every possible effort be made
to substantiate the report that Treason made the state-
ments set out above, and that affidavits to the effect
that he did make such statements be secured. This is
desired for use in the institution of deportation
proceedings against this alien.

Please give the matter immediate attention.

Yours very truly,

Director.

FILED

APR 11 1923

TFB:GA

C O D E

April 10, 1923.

Brennan
Park Row Bldg
New York City

61-13335

Refer letter thirtieth ultimo and report Davis third
instant wire whether affidavits re CARLO TRESCA can
be secured STOP Desire every effort made to secure
evidence for deportation of Tresca STOP TWO

Burns

RECORDED

61-1335700

FILE

TFB:GA

C O D E

April 13, 1923.

6 1335
Powd
Federal Bldg.
Hartford, Conn.

Confidentially informed CARLO TRESCA is invited by
Newman Press to speak at Forum Waterbury April
fifteenth 1923

Burns

61-1335-101

PUTS P-AME FOR CATHEDRAL BOMBS ON THE POLICE SPY

Aharno. Testifying. Reverses
Story Polignani Told—Asserts
He Was Taunted and Threat-
ened—Denies Fuse Was
Lighted—Asserts He Shud-
dered at Possible Life Loss.

EMPLOYER SWEARS THE MAN
TALKED OFTEN OF VIOLENCE.

Carbone. Cross-Examined, In-
sists Polignani Concocted
Plot—Ten Witnesses Have
Said Sleuth Only Spoke of
Bombs in Meetings—May
Test Fuse Lighting in Court.

The trial yesterday of Frank
Aharno and Carmine Carbone in-
volving participation in the plot to
explode a bomb in St. Patrick's
Cathedral brought out four big
points, which were interpreted in
diametrically opposite ranges by the
police and by those who say they
on trial are the victims of a police
plot. They were these:

As to what actually happened the
testimony of the detective spy, Ame-
deo Polignani, and the defendant,
Carbone, were substantially the same,
except that the position which each
occupied was reversed.

Ten witnesses, all frequenters of
anarchistic circles, have sworn that
Polignani was the only man they had
ever heard suggest violence.

Swears Fuse Wasn't Lighted.

Frank Aharno gave the lie to de-
tective George Harrita when he said
he had the bomb unlighted under his
coat when arrested in the Cathedral
by Harrita.

Neither side has offered to make a
test in court to see how long it would
take to light a piece of cord with a
cigar, as the prosecution contends the
fuse was lighted.

Aharno, on the stand for an hour
yesterday afternoon, told a story
of a conversation that of Carbone.

N.Y. MORNING WORLD

4/3/15

H.L.J.

Church in the winter of 1914, was
among the spectators. Halted at first,
he was admitted after he had ex-
plained he had come to get material
for a newspaper article.

Aharno, twenty-two years old, dif-
fers in temperament and disposition
from his eighteen-year-old co-de-
fendant, Carbone, cool and deliberate,
spoke through an interpreter. Even
when Mr. Train asked pointed ques-
tions, Carbone's voice scarcely de-
parted from a monotone. Aharno, on
the other hand, assumed something
of the manner of an orator, his voice
rising at times from a hoarse whisper
to a shout. He spoke English.

Aharno said he was introduced to
Polignani by Carbone, Jan. 1, and that
afterward in the parade up Fifth
avenue he heard the detective talk
about throwing bombs.

It is pointed out the residences of
Vanderbilt, Carnegie and Rockefeller,
declared the witness, "and said,
as the film did not produce, it was up
to us to get back what we really
owned by using dynamite. He said
we were going to blow up the diamond
shops and make at least \$500 a
month."

One Asked to Make Bombs.
He said the detective caught him

used that he had employed Aharno
for three years and that he had a
good reputation. Mr. Pollock, for the
defense, asked:

"Did he have ideas of violence?"
"Why, yes," said the witness. "He
used to talk a good deal."

Mr. Train then drew from Mr.
Wartsman testimony that Aharno
had held radical ideas for two years,
that he had said the "poor didn't
have a chance," that the "church
was all wrong," that he had been in
the habit of making orations to fol-
low employees, and that he had dis-
cussed "some kind of a bomb case."

The defense was also disappointed
when it called Giuseppe Alta as a
witness and learned that, following
his arrest the day before for making
a sign at Polignani, he had been tak-
en from the Tombs to the Workhouse.

Carbone Further Blamed the Spy.

In the cross-examination of Car-
bone yesterday morning the young
radical declared he had never heard
any discussion directed against either
religion or Government in the Bronx
Club. He asserted he had tried to
get away from Polignani, but that
the latter had followed him and "it
was without pleasure that I went

One of the stories told by the police yesterday was that on the night before there had been a trial in the rooms of the Bleeker Street Anarchists of two suspected spies. The police asserted the Anarchists believed that these two had offered to become witnesses for the defense in order to hurt the prisoners' case.

REPORT MADE AT: Hartford, Conn.	DATE WHEN MADE: 4/16/23	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 4/14-15/23	REPORT MADE BY: JOHN A. DOWD
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE RE: CARLO TRESCA		ITALIAN ANARCHIST	
1333 -			
AT HARTFORD:			
<p>The following telegram dispatched from Washington, D.C. at 10.30 P.M. on April 13th, 1923, was received at this office on the morning of April 14th, 1923.</p> <p>"CONFIDENTIALLY INFORMED THAT CARLO TRESCA IS INVITED BY REVEREND BROWN to SPEAK AT THE FORUM WATERBURY APRIL FIFTEENTH STOP TWO."</p> <p>Agent immediately communicated with GEORGE BEACH Superintendent of Police, Waterbury, Conn., and asked to be advised if his Department was aware of subject's advent to Waterbury on April 15th, and Agent was informed that it was almost certain that subject would not be put in an appearance at Waterbury on April 15th.</p> <p>On April 10th, 1923, subject authorized his counsel ATTORNEY WEISSMAN of Waterbury, Conn., to have the courtinjoin GEORGE BEACH, Superintendent of Police from prohibiting subject to address an anti-FACISTI meeting, at Waterbury, Conn.</p> <p>The injunction proceedings came before JUDGE HAINES of the State Superior Court, but were not concluded on April 10th, and were continued until April 17th, 1923, and it was the understanding of all parties in interest that subject would not attempt to address any public meetings at Waterbury, Ct., until the injunction proceedings had terminated.</p> <p>CASE CONCLUDED in the CONNECTICUT DISTRICT</p>			
REFERENCE:	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO:		
MR. HOOVER	3-Washington, 1-N.Y. 1-Hartford.		
FILE NO. 61-1335-102 BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE ROUTED TO:		MAY 5 1923 JAD-MLOK 61-1335-102	

REPORT MADE AT New York City	DATE MADE 4/16/23	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 4/10-14/23	REPORT MADE BY Fortimer J. Davis.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: IN RE: CARLO TRESCA - DETORTION MATTER.			
FACTS DEVELOPED: At New York:			
<p>Continuing on this matter, Agent has been, during the above mentioned dates, making efforts to get in touch with Frank L. Hopkins, the reporter of the "New York World" who is supposed to have written the articles of which the Department now desires affidavit.</p> <p>On the 15th I was advised by the City Editor of the "World" that Hopkins would return to New York over the week end on Saturday, April 14th. Therefore, on the morning of the 13th Agent phoned to the Albany office, requesting that Mr. Hopkins be interviewed at the Ten Brook Hotel there and asked to communicate with this office upon his return to New York City. Later in the day Agent was informed over the telephone by Agent Boyd of Albany that Hopkins would return on Saturday evening and would communicate with the Department in New York City.</p> <p>Hopkins was met at the office of the "New York World" on Saturday evening. Agent endeavored to have him sign an affidavit which had been prepared, but Hopkins was reluctant, stating that of the two quotations in the news clippings which the Department now wishes to use, he can recall only one, i.e., that of April 3, 1915 and regarding that, his memory is very vague. Hopkins states, that he is not at this time positive whether Tresca made the remarks attributed to him, directly to him (Hopkins)</p>			
REFERENCE:	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: Washington (3) New York (2)		
61-1335-103			

or whether he obtained this information (as is sometimes done) from other reporters. Hopkins, however, stated that the article dated April 3, 1915, appeared to have been written by him, having recognized it by its style and part of the contents, and upon my suggestion Hopkins agreed to furnish us with an affidavit merely stating that the article was written by him, was based upon the facts as he found them at the time and actually appeared in the columns of the "World."

Agent returned to the Bureau office at 8:00 o'clock Saturday night, after interviewing Hopkins, to prepare a new affidavit, but at 9:00 p.m. when Agent endeavored to again locate Hopkins at the "World" he had gone. Agent therefore mailed the affidavit to the Ten Back Hotel requesting Hopkins to sign same and return immediately.

As soon as this affidavit reaches this office it will be forwarded by Special Delivery to Washington.

JAD-121ck
File Hartford
78222.

Department of Justice,

Bureau of Investigation.

P.O. Box 348
Hartford, Conn.

A P R I L
Seventeenth, MAY 3
1923

61-1335-11
RECORDED
61-1335-11

DIRECTOR, Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

ATT: TWO.

Dear Sir:-

RE: CARLO TRESKA.
Italian Anarchist.

I am in receipt of a communication from WILLIAM H. CLARK, Inspector in Charge, U.S. Department of Labor, Immigration Service, dated Providence, R.I. April 15th, 1923, in which he states that while in Waterbury, Conn., during the week of April 9th, he called upon GEORGE M. BEACH, Superintendent of Police, and that MR. BEACH brought to his attention the fact that a special report on CARLO TRESKA, furnished Mr. Beach, by our Bureau Office, Washington, D.C. was in part to the effect that CARLO TRESKA prior to coming to the United States in 1904-1905, was convicted and sentenced to a term of two and a half years for "his activities", and Mr. Beach inquired of MR. CLARK if TRESKA could not be deported on this ground.

MR. CLARK informed Mr. BEACH, that it would be necessary to know for what crime TRESKA was convicted and to be in a position to prove it, and that he, MR. CLARK, would bring the matter to my attention, so that our Bureau could furnish any information in its possession, as the law states that the crime must involve moral turpitude.

I would be pleased if you would inform me the nature of the offense upon which CARLO TRESKA was convicted and sentenced to a term of two years prior to coming to the United States in 1904-1905, and further if the crime involved moral turpitude, so that I can place same before WILLIAM H. CLARK, for his information, and any action that his Department, through him, deems expedient.

Very truly yours,

John A. Dowd
JOHN A. DOWD
Special Agent in Charge.

61-1335-104

TEB:G.
61-1355-104

MAY 3 1923

April 27, 1923.


Mr. John A. Dowd,
P. O. Box 648,
Hartford, Conn.

Dear Sir:-

In reply to your letter of the 17th instant concerning CARLO TRESCA, in which you state that Mr. Clark, Inspector in Charge of the Immigration Service at Providence, R. I., is interested in ascertaining the nature of the crime of which Tresca was convicted in Italy prior to his coming to the United States, you are advised that the files of the Department do not disclose the exact nature of the act, or acts, of which Tresca was convicted.

The information which I have is to the effect that he was convicted in Italy and given an eighteen months sentence for political agitation. It appears that this was immediately prior to his coming to the United States, he having escaped from Italy without serving the sentence.

Very truly yours,


Director.

MAILED

APR 27 1923

RECORDED

Case originated at Philadelphia.

#1

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
Philadelphia, PA.	4/16/23	4/13/23	B. L. CARMODY -

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:

CARLO TRESCA : : RADICAL -

FACTS DEVELOPED:

AT HERSHEY, PA.:

11 1/333

Referring to Bureau letter dated and initialed as above and to report of Special Agent BUSHA of this office dated May 25th 1922, under the same title, Agent proceeded to Hershey, Pa., where through the cooperation of WM. F. R. MURRIE, General Manager of the HERSHEY CHOCOLATE COMPANY, Agent interviewed TOMASSO MATRASSI a workman in the Hershey Plant regarding the statement that he made, shortly after TRESCA'S appearance in Hershey on May 14th 1922 which was to the effect that he had asked TRESCA if he was a Socialist and had been given a reply "No - I am not a Socialist - I am an Anarchist."

Through the services of an interpreter, Agent closely questioned MATRASSI who denied that he had ever asked subject any such question. He stated, however, that he had been present at the meeting and that the main topic of subject's speech was in regard to SACCO and VANZETTI and against the Italian Government; that he, (MATRASSI) has known TRESCA for a long time having first become acquainted with him in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and he knows TRESCA to be a "bad actor" and believes him to be an Anarchist, but that he has never been told openly by subject that

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FILE NO.

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ROUTED TO:

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MAY 9 1923

REFERENCE:

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1-1108

he is an anarchist.

No amount of questioning by Agent would cause MATRASSI to change his statement and it was therefore deemed advisable not to take an affidavit on MATRASSI'S hearsay evidence.

CONCLUDED:

Case originated at
Journal to be made

Local office.
Originating office C.M.I.

REPORT MADE AT:	WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
St. Paul, Minn.	4/18/23	4/17/23	Michael J. Johannes.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE			
CARLO TRESCO		***	Radical I. W. W.
FACTS DEVELOPED:		(File No. 5351)	
At Minneapolis, Minn.:		61-1335-106	
<p>Reference is made to previous reports in the above entitled matter, and particularly to the Director's letter referred to below.</p> <p>Agent called at the Wm. J. Burns International Detective Agency at 354 McKnight Building, Minneapolis, Minnesota, and interviewed WALTER S. GORDON and M. J. P. TREKTON in regard to the above matter, and in looking over their records found that a report was written on the above subject by one of their Operators, FRANK LEEDER, under date of November 20th, 1913, in which subject, CARLO TRESCO is reported as having stated to his audience as follows: "You men could only call yourselves Victors when you plant the red flag on the mining properties. I do not mean by this the stars and stripes but the red flag of our redemption". He closed his speech by saying "when we have won this strike and you men go back to work you should save your money to buy cartridges with so that you can take the mining property away from the ruffians and dirty bosses and make them give the property back to humanity to whom it belongs". He is also reported to have said that "the only way to get this was to cut the heads off the bosses who are now fighting your rights".</p> <p>In checking over the report also with Mr. GORDON, Agent/Found a report</p>			
REFERENCE:	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO:		
JEH-TFB-JWM-4/11/23	Director (3)		

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FILE NO. 61-1335-106

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ROUTED TO: [initials]

RECORDED

MAY 3 1923

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

APR 22 1923

MJJ:AD

of Operator FRANK LEEDER which was dated July 2nd, 1916, at the time of the strike at Calumet, Michigan, in which he stated that subject was indicted in the State of Pennsylvania for causing rioting and that he served a term in the State Penitentiary there, and also that he served a term in the State of New Jersey, where he was indicted and convicted for insulting the American Flag. The report also showed that he was arrested and indicted at Calumet, Michigan, in January 1914 for insulting the American Flag.

Agent inquired of Mr. GORDON and MR. THEXTON if they knew the present whereabouts of FRANK LEEDER so that he could be subpoenaed before the Deportation Hearing, and they informed Agent that LEEDER died about a year ago at Minneapolis, Minnesota; that he fell off a truck while working undercover and was killed.

Agent then called at the office of the Minneapolis Daily News and interviewed THOMAS MOODY, who is a reporter for said paper. Agent questioned him in regard to the funeral of JOHN ALAR which was held at Virginia, Minnesota. He stated that he attended the funeral and was present at the grave when CARLO TRESCA gave a talk in the Italian language. After he concluded his speech, he asked every man present at the funeral to raise his right hand and swear with him as follows: "I want you to take the following Oath: I solemnly swear that if any Oliver gunman shoots or wounds any miner, we will take a tooth for a tooth, an eye for an eye, blood for blood or a life for a life". Mr. MOODY also stated that at that time he was reporter for the Duluth Herald and one named JOHN C. HAMMOND was the reporter for the Duluth News Tribune.

Mr. MOODY also told Agent that he was present at the meeting

on November 30th, 1912, at Marquette, Michigan, when CARLO TRESKA made a speech in which he condemned the Flag of this country and referred to it as "not the rag with the stars and stripes but our red flag". Agent asked Mr. MOODY if he would be willing to testify before a hearing on deportation of CARLO TRESKA if he was subpoenaed, and he stated that he would be very glad to do so, and would bring his notes along which he thought he still had at home. He stated that he did not care to make an affidavit, but would testify to the above facts.

At Saint Paul, Minn.:

Agent was informed that JOHN C. HAMMOND was now employed as Financial Editor of the Saint Paul Dispatch. Agent then called at the Saint Paul Dispatch and interviewed JOHN C. HAMMOND. He also verified the statement of THOMAS MOODY, stating that he was at the funeral of JOHN ALAR at which time CARLO TRESKA made a short speech and after the speech he raised his right hand and requested the men present to swear as follows: "I solemnly swear that if any Oliver gunman shoots or wounds any miner, we will take a tooth for a tooth, an eye for an eye, blood for blood or a life for a life".

Agent asked Mr. HAMMOND if he was present at any other meeting at which CARLO TRESKA condemned the flag of this country or made any other remarks against our country, and he stated that he did not, but that he covered the strike for the Duluth News Tribune in 1916. Agent asked him if he was subpoenaed would he be willing to testify as to subject's statements at the funeral of JOHN ALAR and he stated that he would be very glad to do so. MR. HAMMOND did not care to make an affidavit, but said that he would be willing to testify to the above

facts.

Agent is of the opinion that THOMAS MOODY and JOHN C. HALMOND would be very valuable witnesses for the Government at the deportation hearing.

Closed.

TFB:GA
61-1335-106

MAY 3 1923

April 28, 1923.

Mr. H. J. Johannes,
P. O. Box 273,
St. Paul, Minn.

Dear Sir:-

I am in receipt of your report submitted on the 18th instant, in re: CARLO TRESCA. In this report I note that Mr. Moody of the Minneapolis Daily News and Mr. Hammond of the Duluth News Tribune would both be willing to testify to the fact that at the funeral of John Alar, held at Virginia, Minn., Tresca, after making a talk in the Italian language, raised his right hand and asked everyone to take an oath, the substance of which was quoted in your report. It is not stated whether this oath was administered in English or Italian, nor does it appear whether or not Messrs. Moody and Hammond understand the Italian language.

Please make appropriate inquiry in the matter, and advise me.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]
Director.

MAILED

APR 23 1923

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
Hartford, Conn.	4/18/23	4/17/23	JOHN A. DOWD
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:			
RE: CARLO TRESCA		ALLEGED ITALIAN ANARCHIST.	
FACTS DEVELOPED:			
<u>AT HARTFORD:</u>			
<p>Continuing this matter last reported by Agent under date of April 16th, 1923, Agent is advised that JUDGE FRANK D. HAINES in the Superior Court, at Waterbury, Conn., on April 17th, 1923, dismissed the application brought in the name of V. AQUAMIO and the WATERBURY DEFENSE LEAGUE, a branch of the AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION, for an injunction to restrain GEORGE M. BEACH, SUPERINTENDENT of POLICE, Waterbury, Conn., from preventing CARLO TRESCA a noted radical and an anti-FACISTI LEADER, from speaking in Waterbury, Conn.</p> <p>Judge Haines' jurisdiction in the case was questioned on April 8th, 1923, and he took the matter under advisement. On this date he is said to have read his decision from the bench to a crowded court room, saying he did not feel that the applicant had good ground for equitable relief because he had full, adequate and complete remedy at law. He mentioned the fact that TRESCA and others had sued Superintendent Beach for \$10,000. damages. He said he felt he had no rightful authority to issue the injunction.</p> <p>CASE CONCLUDED CONNECTICUT DISTRICT</p>			
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <p>FILE NO. 61-1335-107</p> <p>BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION</p> <p>DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE</p> <p>ROUTED TO:</p> </div> <div> <p>RECORDED</p> <p>MAY 5 1923</p> <p>GENERAL INTELLIGENCE</p> <p>APR 22 1923</p> <p>DIVISION</p> </div> </div>			
REFERENCE:	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO:		
MR. HOOVER	3-Washington, 1-Hartford, 1-N.Y. 61-1335-107 JAD-MLICK		

Originated at . Journal to be made at NY City
Locations: Mva Brennan, Spl. Agent in Charge. NY File R 115 E.

REPORT MADE AT: New York City	DATE WHEN MADE: 4-20-28	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 4-20	REPORT MADE BY: Mortimer J. Davis
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: IN RE: CARLO TRESCA Deportation Matter. 1335-1			
FACTS DEVELOPED: <p>Continuing this matter, and referring to previous reports, I am attaching hereto, in duplicate, the affidavit of FRANK L. HOPKINS, a Reporter employed by the MORNING WORLD, as requested by the Bureau.</p> <p>This is the form in which Mr. Hopkins insisted on signing the affidavit, for, as I have stated in a previous report, he states he cannot at this time testify that the remarks contained in the newspaper clipping attached, were actually made to him by TRESCA. His best recollection is that the article as written and attached to the affidavit, is correct in substance.</p> <p>Regarding a second quotation attributed to Tresca in a New York World clipping, which was referred to by the Director, the New York World has, up to the present time, been unable to locate in their records the name of the reporter who was responsible for it but are still continuing their efforts.</p>			
DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES			
FILE NO. 61-1335-108		JUL 17	
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION			
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE			
ROUTED TO:		MJD	
REFERENCE: TFB	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: Washington -3- New York -2- MJD		

OF ALBANY.
COUNTY OF ALBANY.
STATE OF NEW YORK

FRANK L. HOPKINS, of legal age, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

That he is a Reporter in the employ of "The World", a daily morning newspaper published at 63 Park Row, city, county and state of New York; that he was so employed and engaged on the 3rd day of April, 1915; that on the date mentioned, in the course of his official duties, he had occasion to compose and prepare a news article for publication in the said "World"; that the said news article appeared in published form on the front page of "The World" on the morning of April 3rd, 1915 under the caption "Puts Blame for Cathedral Bombs on the Police Spy".

Deponent further states that the photographic reproduction of the news article bearing the caption "Puts Blame for Cathedral Bombs on the Police Spy" which is appended to this affidavit, and which is marked by deponent with his initials for identification, is a true and correct copy of the mentioned news report and article.

Deponent further states that to the best of his knowledge and belief the text of the mentioned news article is substantially correct and based upon facts and statements ascertained by and reported to the deponent personally.

Frank L. Hopkins

Subscribed and sworn to before me
this 18th day of April 1923.

Geo. H. Richwell Jr.
Notary Public.

FRANK L. HOPKINS, of legal age, being duly sworn, deposes
and says:

That he is a Reporter in the employ of "The World", a daily morning newspaper published at 63 Park Row, city, county and state of New York; that he was so employed and engaged on the 3rd day of April, 1915; that on the date mentioned, in the course of his official duties, he had occasion to compose and prepare a news article for publication in the said "World"; that the said news article appeared in published form on the front page of "The World" on the morning of April 3rd, 1915 under the caption "Puts Blame for Cathedral Bombs on the Police Spy".

Deponent further states that the photographic reproduction of the news article bearing the caption "Puts Blame for Cathedral Bombs on the Police Spy" which is appended to this affidavit, and which is marked by deponent with his initials for identification, is a true and correct copy of the mentioned news report and article.

Deponent further states that to the best of his knowledge and belief the text of the mentioned news article is substantially correct and based upon facts and statements ascertained by and reported to the deponent personally.

Frank L. Hopkins

Subscribed and sworn to before me
this 11th day of April 1923.

Geoff. Pichereau, Jr.
Notary Public

REPORT MADE AT New York, N.Y.	WHEN MADE Apr. 26, 1923	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE Apr. 26, 1923	REPORT MADE BY Wm. H. Palmer.
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TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE

RE: CARLO TRESCA - Alleged Italian Anarchist.

FACTS DEVELOPED:

at New York, N.Y.

1335

Reference is made to bureau letter initialed **Wm**
April 10, 1923 instructing that information be obtained as to books
and pamphlets advertised in "Il Martello".

b2 Reference is made to this Agent's report in re Confidential
[REDACTED] dated April 25, 1923, from which it will be noted that increased
activity in connection with distribution of literature is proposed in
the near future. It is believed that this renewed activity will afford
a better opportunity to comply with bureau letter, noted above.
This matter is being given close attention by this Agent.

RECEIVED
APR 28 1923
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE

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FILE NO. 61-1335-102	FILED
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION 7	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
ROUTED TO:	FILE

REFERENCE:

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WRP.

APR 10 1923 Washington 3; New York 2;

WRP.YD

Case originated at St. Paul, Minn
Journal to be made at originating office

REPORT MADE AT: St. Paul, Minn.	DATE WHEN MADE: 5/1/23	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 4/30/23	REPORT MADE BY: Michael J. Johannes.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: CARLO TRESCA ----- Radical I. W. W. 41-1335			
FACTS DEVELOPED: At Saint Paul, Minn.:			(File No. 5351)
<p>Reference is made to my report dated April 18th, 1923, entitled "CARLO TRESCA, Radical I. W. W." and particularly to the Director's letter referred to below.</p> <p>THOMAS MOODY, Reporter for the Minneapolis Daily News, and JOHN B. HAMMOND, Financial Editor of the Saint Paul Dispatch, both stated that at the funeral of JOHN ALAR held at Virginia, Minnesota, CARLO TRESCA gave a speech in the Italian Language and after he had concluded his speech, he asked every man present at the funeral to raise his right hand and swear with him as follows:</p> <p>"I want you to take the following oath: I solemnly swear that if any Oliver gunman shoots or wounds any miner, we will take a tooth for a tooth, an eye for an eye, blood for blood or a life for a life".</p> <p>MR. MOODY and MR. HAMMOND both stated that this Oath was administered in the English language but that the speech was made in the Italian language.</p> <p>Agent also asked Mr. MOODY and MR. HAMMOND if they understood the Italian language, and they both stated that they did not.</p> <p>Closed.</p>			
DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES			
FILE NO. 7-1335-6		JUL 18 1923	
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION JUL 18 1923			
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE			
ROUTED TO: JUL 18 1923		FILED JUL 18 1923	
REFERENCE: TFB-GA -61-1235 4-28-23	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: Director (3)		

REPORT MADE AT: NEW YORK, N.Y.	DATE MADE: 5/5/23	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 5/5/23	REPORT MADE BY: WILLIAM RALPH PALMERA ✓
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: CARLO FRESKA Alleged Italian Anarchist.			
FACTS DEVELOPED: <div style="text-align: right; font-size: 2em; margin-top: 20px;">1335</div> <p>Complying with Bureau letter noted below, requesting that this office secure information if possible establishing definitely the anarchistic tendencies and activities of the above subject, agent purchased the book/^{of} "Rationalist Propaganda," written by Fresca which is advertised in "Il Martello" of April 14th and 21, entitled "What is Religion."</p> <p>This book clearly indicates that the author is an atheist. Most of the chapters are devoted to ridiculing the bible and the existence of God.</p> <p>On page 12, the 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th paragraphs is the following:</p> <p>"The bourgeois, although he is an atheist, thinks that a scare-crow God is a good fabrication for the workers, who fearing hell beyond the grave, are satisfied with terrestrial sufferings.</p> <p>"As long as a man expects justice from God, he does not claim it, he does not fight to get it on earth: as long as the faithful laborer gazes at the heavens to see God and speak to him of the earthly miseries, there will always be some one who will cheerfully exploit him and lighten his almost empty pockets."</p>			
REFERENCE: TEB/J.M. 4/10/23	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: WASHINGTON (2) NEW YORK (2)		

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61-1335-111

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAY 15 1923
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ROUTED TO: HC

RECORDED
MAY 15 1923
1923
WRF-WED WRF

NEW YORK, N.Y.

5/5/23

CARLO VRESCA

W.R. PALMERA

"This is why, workers - priests and masters speak to you about God. God is the broker of the rich, he orders you humility, obedience, resignation on behalf of the master, of the King, of the priest, of the policeman."

The first and second paragraph on Page 84 sets forth that the dominating classes have always used religion as an instrument to keep the workers down, ^{and that} this fact explains the usual religious revivals urged by atheists to keep the poor in subjection."

The book closes with the following on Pages 86 and 87.

"It is clear, therefore, that religion serves to keep the worker down, resigned, humble and obedient. Religion is a very powerful weapon in the hands of the masters and priests to the detriment of the people. But the working masses, already enlightened by the Rationalistic Propaganda, will detach themselves entirely from the church as this is an obstacle to their betterment. We conclude:

"It is not the Socialists who want the destruction of religion, but it is the progressing civilization that is constantly pushing it back."

Agent will watch the radical books advertised in the Martello and investigation will be continued.

Instructions received from Agent in Charge, W. F. Blackmon
Case originated at New York. Journal at originating office ONLY

REPORT MADE AT: Buffalo, N.Y.	WHEN MADE: 5/7/23	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 7/5-7/23	REPORT MADE BY: W. L. Buchanan
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: CARLO TRESKA ALLEGED ANARCHIST			
FACTS DEVELOPED: At Buffalo, N. Y.		(61-1335-112) Attention - Mr. Keen Hoover -2	
<u>BUFFALO FILE #15466</u>			
<p>On May 5th a telegram was received from Agent in Charge Brennan, New York City, stating that CARLO TRESKA, alleged Italian Anarchist, was to speak in Buffalo Saturday and Sunday, May 5th and 6th.</p> <p>Pursuant to instructions, Agent conferred with informants, also with Italian detectives on the city police force, but could get no information in regard to TRESKA being in the city or in regard to any proposed meeting.</p> <p>Agent then arranged with Chief of Police Burfeind and Assistant Chief Warron to cover every hall or meeting place in this city in an effort to learn where TRESKA was to speak. At noon Sunday, the 6th instant, it was learned that TRESKA was to speak in Venus Hall, 265 Seneca Street, at 2 p.m. A circular had been issued printed in Italian and the following is a translation of same.</p>			
"WORKERS: DOWN WITH THE "FASCISTI ASSASSIN" LIBERTY TO SACCO AND VANZETTI AND TO ALL THE POLITICAL VICTIMS MUST BE THE HURRAH OF ALL THE WORKERS		<p>DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES</p> <p>FILE NO. 61-1335-112 BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION MAY 3-1923 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE ROUTED TO: HOOPER 61-1335-112 WLB/CMR</p>	
REFERENCE:	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: Washington-2; New York-2; Buffalo-1		

OF BUFFALO

SUNDAY MAY 6TH AT 2 PM

VENUS HALL

265 SENECA STREET

SPEAKER

CARLO TRESCA

ENTRANCE AND WORD FREELY, EVEN TO THE FASCISTI
COMMITTEE,

A GROUP OF WORKERS"

Assistant Chief Wernon notified Police Captain McDonald of the
-Second Precinct, who notified the owner of Venus Hall that no
permit had been granted by the police for this meeting, and the
owner of the hall then refused to allow the meeting to be held.
About 300 Italians had gathered in the vicinity to attend the meeting.

When it was learned that the meeting could not be held, TRESCA
and about 200 Italians, adjourned to the old Syrian Church Hall at
465 Seneca Street and there held a short meeting. Italian detectives
Perry and Marinaccio attended this meeting. TRESCA did not speak,
and James Battistoni, local Italian Socialist, and Patrick J. Quinlan,
Editor of the "New Age", the local Socialist paper, addressed the
Italians. They stated that the meeting in Venus hall at which Tresca
was to speak was for the purpose of denouncing the Italian Fascisti
and also for the purpose of collecting funds for the defense of
Sacco and Vanzetti and other political prisoners, and they also

stated that a committee would be appointed to attend the next meeting of the City Council to protest against the action of the police in stopping the meeting.

CLOSED



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

May 8, 1923.

In reply refer to
UL 865-172



1335

Dear Mr. Burns:

Please refer to your letter of March 19, 1923,
initialed TSS:Ga, relative to Carlo Tresca. The
Italian authorities here have requested that they be
kept advised of his movements in order that the home
authorities may be posted if he should decide to go
back to Italy.

I should appreciate being advised of the present
status of the case.

Very truly yours,

MAY 6 - 1923

William J. Burns, Esquire,

Director, Bureau of Investigation

Department of Justice,

Washington, D. C.

64-1335-113

Instructions Agent in Charge Brennan: File no.
Investigation ori gined at New York Office 5-8.
Special Memo. to be at originating office.

REPORT MADE AT:

NEW YORK, N.Y.

WHEN MADE:

5/13/23

PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:

5/13/23

RE:

MADE BY:

WILLIAM RALPH PALMERA

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:

RE: CARLO TRISSICA - ALLEGED ITALIAN ANARCHIST

FACTS DEVELOPED:

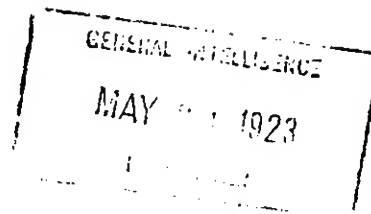
61-1333

Complying with Bureau letter noted below and continuing this investigation, agent is submitting a copy of translation of an article which appeared in "Il Martello," of issue May 5th, 1923, entitled "DOSSIER TRISSICA," which article this agent translated for the "Bureau of Translation and Radical Publications".

Attention is particularly called to the tenth paragraph of this article.



MAY 18 1923



DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

FILE NO.

61-1335-114

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ROUTED TO:

FILE

REFERENCE:

TFB/J.M.

4/10/23

COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO:

WASHINGTON (3) NEW YORK (2)

WRP.
MRI-ED

6 MARTELLO

Italian - anarchist

Page 1 cols. 5-6 Page 2 cols. 1-2

July 5, 1923

New York City

DOWN WITH MONARCHY

Guido Podrecca, the ex-writer of anti-clerical pornography, has placed himself among the number of the scandalized (the fascists, like the Klu Klux Klan love to pass for puritans, for crusaders of public morality), because we, who hate monarchy with all our soul, have not bowed our heads with reverence while the royal princess was going to the altar to marry the swain of her heart.

The ex-socialist and ex-atheist (Podrecca), to-day a fascist and a religious man wrote in the "Progresso" of April 14th as follows:

"Must the Fasci be forbidden to make a propaganda of nationalism and constitutionalism (which should be greeted by all hospitable governments), while it is allowed some newspapers to vilify the purity of the Italian royal princesses, while said newspapers are weekly spread among thousands of miners in small communities, carrying news about Mussolini's government being made up of thieves, and he himself represented as a murderer, and urge them not to send any money in Italy, as the nation, they say, is in bankruptcy."

No; no one will stop from making propaganda of nationalism; specially we will not stop you, as we are the heralds of free speech.

But we, too, shall not be stopped from making propaganda of anti-patriotism, and above all from making propaganda against the Savoy monarchy, which is blotted with blood and mud, and is like an octopus with a thousand tentacles sucking blood and sweat from the bodies of the Italian people.

This story about the purity of royal princesses has already gone round the colonies, and some of the "simpletons" have wept over it.

The fact is that no such insult or injury about the innocence of the princess, whom the mollified and decrepit Guido is so fond of, was ever made; but we can easily explain why they defend so much the House of Savoy.

In the Courts there is a great deal of scandals, and the Italian court is not immune from this moth which (like the caries of Alphonso of Spain and the syphilis of the ex-Kaiser) is gnawing the foundations of the throne and of the so-called divine right!

Temptations do not lack where there are scandals and gossips. Princes, princesses, queens and kings are no exception to this; and we the rebellious iconoclasts, are here to break the veil and denude.... the divine right.

If we said that king Alphonso has the stigmas of degeneration of a debauched and corrupt race on his body, that his blood is more syphilitic than royal, and that he is paying for all the debaucheries of the Bourbons; then Podrecca would fascistically say: I don't give a fuck; I don't give a fuck.

If we wrote that the Kaiser has in his veins the blood of one Schmettan a strong courtesan, then the fascists would joyfully say that they knew it.

IL MARTELLO
Italian - Anarchist
continued

May 5, 1923
New York City

Podrecca knows what Victor Hugo said to Napoleon III, Orleans's Beauharnais's child and Eugene Montijo's husband: "You are not your father's son, nor your son's father."

But if we related that Victor Emmanuel II, the Father of the Country, was really the offspring of a butcher from Poggio Imperiale near Florence, who substituted an original son of Savoy, burned to death in the ducal castle of Foggia, then the fascists would grunt like pigs and say: Shut up, sacrilegist.

Nor will we relate all of the adventures of the Count of Montebello of the Duke D'Aosta, of Victor Emmanuel II, of Humbert the good, etc. but we will say that these amorous adventures cost the people tears of blood. For after all, it is the people that pays 16 million and 650 thousand lire to the king every year, besides paying the bills of the princes, dukes, princesses, counts, and all the she-wolves and other hyenas of the royal menagerie.

The "Progresso" with its article of Guido Podrecca echoes the "Voglio" of Wilkes Barre in invoking a crusade against us for injuring the modesty of royal princesses."

There was no injury. But even if we grant that your princesses remain pure like lilies in those surrounding just described, what do we care?

Respect to women? And do you dare talk about that, you cannibals fascists? You talk to us about royal women.

Now about the daughters of the common people? Have they been forgotten?

The Catholic Enquirer "L'Italia" of Milan, and "Il Momento" of Turin have related how the fascists assaulted a woman in Alexandria the school teacher Pincentini, according to what "La Stampa" relates, had her hair cut and her face vernished. An old woman, of 75, mother of the Orsogna, Mayor Gagliano Maggio was given a quart of castor oil to drink.

You are the perpetrators of outrage against the women of the common people, and then defend the gentle women.

You want to uplift monarchy. The love intrigues of a young princess can do that..

Sing, if you want, the praise of the royal maid. We know that each and every jewel she wears on her nuptial crown is made up of tears, of blood, of flesh of the people, and we cry out once more with all the strength of our soul: Down with Monarchy! After all, Guido Podrecca used to emit the same cry, he who to-day kisses the Pope's slipper and holds the candle for the princess who is dying of love.

By Ego Sum.

P.S. We had already written this article when we were notified of Podrecca's death just when the shame of the abjuration had overcome him. We have also received just now a biography of the dead man written by our collaborator from Italy, comrade Paul Valera. We shall publish it in our next issue.

IL MARTELLIO
Italian Anarchist
continued

May 5, 1923

New York City

It will be our necrology to the man whom all the colonial press, lurid and mercenary, is exalting to-day as an example of courage and faith.

J. E. PALMERA *WAP*
Special Agent and Translator.

JD:

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:								
NEW YORK, N.Y.	6/12/23	6/12/23	WILLIAM RALPH FADNERA								
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: CARLO PRINCA Alleged Italian Anarchist.											
FACTS DEVELOPED: <p>Continuing this matter and complying with Bureau letter noted below, concerning activities of subject, agent is submitting the following printed in "Il Martello" of June 9th, 1923 on page 4, Column 6:</p> <p>"Library of Il Martello, Station D, Box 92, New York.</p> <p>"A scientific and secure method to render men and women immune from venereal and syphilitic contagion.</p> <p>By Dr. G. Aulisio, Price \$1.00.</p> <p>"Neo-Malthusianism made practical,</p> <p>By Female doctor Cecchi, Price \$0.75."</p> <p style="text-align: right;">1335</p> <div style="text-align: right;"><p>DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES</p><table border="1"><tr><td>FILE NO. 61-1335-115</td><td>RECORDED JUN 19 1923</td></tr><tr><td>BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION JUN 13 1923 A.M.</td><td>JUL 2 - 1923</td></tr><tr><td>DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>ROUTED TO: HOOVER</td><td>WRP</td></tr></table></div>				FILE NO. 61-1335-115	RECORDED JUN 19 1923	BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION JUN 13 1923 A.M.	JUL 2 - 1923	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE		ROUTED TO: HOOVER	WRP
FILE NO. 61-1335-115	RECORDED JUN 19 1923										
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION JUN 13 1923 A.M.	JUL 2 - 1923										
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE											
ROUTED TO: HOOVER	WRP										
REFERENCE: TEB/J.M. m 4/10/23	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: WASHINGTON (3) NEW YORK (2)										

Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
15 PARK ROW, 14TH FLOOR
NEW YORK, N. Y.

AUG 17 1923
J. B. C. 1335
61

August 15th, 1923.

Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Attention J.E. Hoover, Esq.,
Re: Carlo Tresca, Italian
Anarchist, Anti-Fascisti Activ-
ities. N.Y. File No. R-115-E.

Dear Sir:

On the 14th instant, Carlo Tresca, Editor of
"Il Martello" (The Hammer), an anarchist and anti-Fascisti
newspaper, published in the Italian language, with offices
at 304 West 14th Street, was arrested by U.S. Deputy Marshal
Henry Cunningham.

The charge against Tresca was "mailing and
delivering unmailable matter through the U.S. mails," and
he was taken to the Tombs Prison, where he was held overnight.
Upon being examined at the Tombs, he stated he was 43 years of
age, lived at 304 E. 14th Street, was born in Italy and was
not an American citizen.

This morning Tresca was arraigned before Commis-
sioner Hitchcock and his hearing was set down for September 26th.
Bail which was placed at \$1,000 was furnished by some of his
friends and Congressman Florello LaGuardia appeared as his
counsel. You will promptly be advised of any further develop-
ments in this matter.

Very truly yours,

F. X. O'DONNELL,

Acting Special Agent in Charge.

JGT-WED

AUG 28 1923 RECORDED
61-1335-176
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 16 1923 A.M.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
HOOVER
JUN 10 1923

61-1335-176

Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
15 PARK ROW, 14TH FLOOR
NEW YORK, N. Y.

August 16, 1923.

67-1335

Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

U.S. vs Carlo Tresca -
Alleged Violation Sec. 211, U.S.C.C.
Sending Non-Mailable Matter Through
the Mails.

Dear Sir:

Supplementing my letter of the 15th inst. with regard to the arrest of the above individual, I am transmitting herewith for your information, translation of an article appearing in the July 8th, 1923 issue of "Il Martello," (The Hammer) under the caption "The Dynasty of Treachery and Infamy."

I am informed by Agent Palmera that this translation covers the same subject matter as did the article, for the mailing of which, Tresca has been indicted... an obscene attack on the Savoy Dynasty.

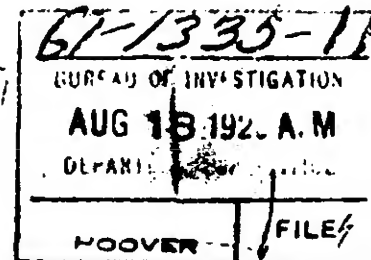
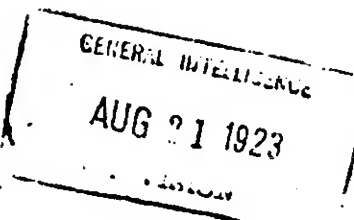
Very truly yours,

F. X. O'Donnell
F. X. O'DONNELL,
Acting Special Agent in Charge.

JGT-WED

Enclos.

RECORDED



IL MARTELLLO
Italian Weekly - Anarchist
Page 2 cols. 1-2

July 8, 1923

New York City

THE DYNASTY OF TREACHERY AND INFAMY

According to what some comrades from America write to me, my articles on the Savoy Dynasty, ~~have~~ "have caused the geese of the Italo-American Colonies holler?"

But, then, what will those geese say when they read what one of the most known phil-fascist newspapers wrote in occasion of the so-called "Soldins" (a farthing) demonstration?

Listen:

"However coarse the trick of the new zealots of monarchy may be, in as much as Italy does not lack imbeciles and monarchics who in good faith believe into a national and even an imperial mission, it will do no harm to remember to the ones, and to the others that, having legitimism and the old regime gone down forever, the constitutional monarchy is practically translated into agnosticism and political opportunism.

As to history, we must also remember that the Italian monarchy has been, now and then, reactionary, liberal warlike, socialist, philo-bolshevik, republican, (yes, republican, too) and finally fascist. That is to say, it has been everything and nothing.

It seems to us, then, that politically speaking, one can fore-know from the consideration of a transcendent monarchic power and only hold present the historical and dialectic process of the nation".

I leave out the rest for brevity's sake and because it concerns especially the Sicilian anti-fascism demonstrators treated by the revolutionary (??!!) philo-fascism newspaper ~~men~~ like a flock of Borbonic slaves, worthy heirs of the bands of Cardinal Ruffo, before whom fascism represents the glory of Rome, the genius of Dante, etc. I will talk about this matter in another article pretty soon, and now I go back to Savoy House.

As anybody can see, I am not the only one to affirm on historic basis that the Savoy dynasty has been the utmost incarnation of changes and treachery and cheating ~~day~~ perfidy; that it fitted itself magnificently to all the knaveries, shames, traps, that it has fornicated with everybody and exploited everybody. Even the incensers of fascism and all kinds of pillagers graciously admit this, when it is convenient, and they act like the thieves of Pisa, who robbed together at night and fought over the booty in daytime.

All the accomplices of fascism have felt the donkey's kick; even the army which that paranoiac (of Italo Balbo wanted to abolish to leave a free and absolute field to the national militia or delinquency. No wonder, then, that even the ruffians, the rascals, the degenerates of Royal blood, beginning from the Duke of Aoste prove this to be true.

Ah, that duke worthy of a brothel and transformed into an

IL MARTELLLO
Italian Weekly - and hist
continued

July 8, 1923

New York City

army captain for the occasion. If you are familiar with psychiatric studies, make first a good anamnesis of this errant knave, observe him attentively and then tell me whether you don't find yourself before the filthiest libertine pederast of whom Mussolini's empire may boast. I had a chance to see him near, not long ago, and I felt the impression to look at the second corrected and abridged edition of Dionysius Jr. the filthy tyrant of Syracuse, whom Tincoleon compelled to end his infamous life as a whoremonger in the taverns and in the brothels of Corinth. The Duke of Aceta lacks only the end to be compared with Dionysius and we not only hope that it may not lack, but that it may come soon.

And where do you put that other worthy brother of his, the generalissimo of the Italian Cavalry, the so-called Count of Turin? He is another dull, blockhead of the faithless dynasty, a perfect brother in degeneration and libartinage of Duke Dionysius. Intimate friend of that Don Rodriguez in 64th of the Maremma, answering the name of the Fissan Count of Cherardesco, he was invited, many years ago by this one to visit the stables of Bolgheri, a feudal estate with the JUS PRIMAE NOCTIS (right of first night) of the very worthy heir of Count Ugolino. "That day (The "Martello" of Piombins sarcastically wrote) the stallions of the Cherardesco stable neighed with joy and were jolly at the sight of such visitor". Joseph Ginati in his INCORRUPTION marked with infamy "The Savoiard yellow with remorse". Charles Albert, the renegade, the traitor. To-day to look well in the faces of his livid scions, they all seem to be "yellow with remorse", certainly not for the vulgar betrayals performed against the faith sworn to the constitution, against the liberty, against the Italian people; but for the danger threatening them to finish like the proverbial thieves of Pisa through the very work of Canellone from Predappio (meaning Mussolini) and affiliates in fascism.

By Paul Schicchi.

M. R. PALMERA *WRK*
Special Agent and Translator.

JEH-AS
61-1335-117

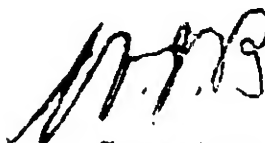
August 24, 1923.

Honorable J. H. Donnelly,
Acting Solicitor,
Post Office Department,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:

I am enclosing herewith, for your
information, copy of an article appearing in
"Il Martello" for July 8th, 1923, entitled
"The Dynasty of Treachery and Infamy". This
article, if not obscene, certainly is very
close to it.

Very truly yours,



Director.

Encl. 13119.

MAILED

AUG 24 1923

JEH-AS

August 18, 1923.

Mr. Norman Armour,
Department of State,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Armour:

I am enclosing herewith for
your information a copy of the article appearing
in "Il Martello", which resulted in the arrest
of the Editor of that paper, Carlo Tresca. I
shall be very glad indeed to forward to you
reports upon this matter as they are re-
ceived.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Encl. 18105.

RECORDED

61-1335-118

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 20 1923
FILE

61-1335-118

TFB:GA

August 18, 1923.

Mr. E. J. Brennan,
P. O. Box 241,
City Hall Station,
New York City.

Dear Sir:-

Please prepare for me a summary of your records as to the status of the present case of CARLO TRUSCA, for violation of the Postal Laws, and forward same to me at once. I desire that you keep me fully and promptly advised of all developments in this case.

Very truly yours,

M. J. B.
Director.

61-1335-119

AUG 20 1923 A M

U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

MAILED

AUG 13 1923

61-1335-119

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION.

JOURNAL MEMORANDUM

Date August 20-1923 Office New York

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:

N. S. vs. Carlo Tresca - Viol Sec 2125C (Sending stream matter through mail)

Origin of Case Bureau Letter T. F. B Date Aug 18/23

Local Office No. 43112 Bureau No. _____ Other Office No. _____

Assigned to Special Agent Haas Date Aug 20/23

Reassigned to Special Agent _____ Date _____

Reassigned to Special Agent _____ Date _____

STATUS OF CASE

Referred to U. S. Attorney _____ Date _____

U. S. Comm. Warrants Issued _____ Date _____
(Name of commissioner.)

Preliminary Hearing _____ Date _____

Continued Hearings _____ Date _____

Presented to Grand Jury _____ Date _____

Indictment Returned _____ Date _____

Arraignment and Plea _____ Date _____

Set for Trial _____ Date _____
(Name of judge, court, and place.)

Court Verdict _____ Date _____

Remarks _____

NOTE.—This form is to be filled in by typewriter or ink.

7-1234

Not Recorded

ACCUSES ITALIAN ENVOY.

Editor Says U. S. Is Used as Agent of Vengeance in His Arrest.

Carlo Tresca, editor of Il Martello, an anti-Fascist weekly, who was arrested by Postal Inspector Owen on Tuesday night and locked up in the Tombs on a charge of having used the mails for the distribution of obscene matter, was held yesterday in \$1,000 bail by United States Commissioner Hitchcock for examination.

Tresca blames the Italian Ambassador for his arrest and accuses him of using the United States as an agent to wreak vengeance on a political enemy.

The article complained of was published in Il Martello on May 5, and it is charged that with the publication there was mailed copies of a book alleged to be obscene. It is also charged that this issue of the publication contained on the front page an article with the caption, "Down with the Monarchy," and that parts of it were so indecent that extracts were omitted from the complaint to avoid making such alleged objectionable matter part of the records of the Federal Court.

One part of the objectionable article mentioned in the complaint read:

"Guido Podrecca, the scurrilous writer of anti-clerical pornography, placed himself in the ranks of the scandalized—the Fascist, who, like the Ku Klux Klan, delight in putting on airs of the Puritans." The article states that the writer of the article hates monarchies and all that goes with them, and that "we are not bowing our heads reverently to the passing by of the royal princess, who from among the puppets and the vassals fetched herself one to the altar in order to join hands with him."

"You may raise to the skies, like the braying of asses, the chorus of praise of the virtues of the royal damsel. We know that every gem worn by Yolanda in her wedding gown is made of tears and blood."

The offensive article is signed "Ego Sum."

Not Recorded

REPORT MADE AT	WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK, N.Y.	8/21/23	8/20/23	JOHN L. HAAS
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: CARLO TRUSCA Viol. Sec. 212, U.S.C.C. Sending Obscene Matter Through the Mail.			
FACTS DEVELOPED: <p>Acting under instructions, I proceeded to the U.S. Marshal's office in the Federal Building, New York and obtained the following information:</p> <p>On Aug. 14, 1923, Owen Keen, Post Office Inspector in this city filed a complaint before U.S. Commissioner Hitchcock, charging subject with a violation of Section 212, U.S.C.C. (Sending Obscene Matter Through the Mails), to wit: an article published in "Il Martello," a newspaper owned and published by subject, issue of May 8th, 1923, the caption of which is "Down With Monarchy" and signed "Lgo Sum;" that this article among other things unfit to publish contained the following:</p> <p>"Thus also cried once, Guido Poducco, but who today is kissing the slippers of the Pope and is holding the candle to the Princesses, pining away of love."</p> <p>A warrant was issued and he was taken into custody by Deputy U.S. Marshal Henry Cunningham and lodged in the Tombs Prison. On Aug. 16th subject was arraigned before U.S. Commissioner Hitchcock, was released under a \$1,000 bond and is to appear for hearing at 2:00 P.M. on Sept. 25th, 1923.</p> <p>I also</p>			
REFERENCE:	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: WASHINGTON (3) NEW YORK (2)		

1-335

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
FILE NO. 61-1335-120
OCT 24 1923
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
GENERAL INTELLIGENCE
AUG 27 1923
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
AUG 25 1923
ROUTED TO: FILE
JLE/WED

NEW YORK, N.Y. 8/21, 25 CARLO T. ESCA

J. I. HAAS

conferred with Inspector Keen at the Main Post Office on 33rd Str. and 8th Ave. Inspector Keen stated that Assistant U.S. Atty Mattuck has been assigned to handle this case and would take the matter up with the Grand Jury, before the day set for hearing by the U.S. Commissioner; that the matter had been called to the attention of the State Department by the Italian Ambassador, and who in turn, called it to the attention of the Postal Department.

Mr. Keen seems to think this case is somewhat weak and is preparing another case under Section 211, U.S.C.C., charging subject with sending certain books through the mail, both of which contain obscene matter, and one of them treating on methods to prevent conception. These books bear the following titles:

"Chastity and the Virgin State."

"The Art of Preventing Childbirth."

"

Attached to the Washington copy of this report are excerpts taken from the above mentioned books and given to me by Inspector Keen.

The Bureau will be kept advised as to any further development in this case.

"L'Arte di Non Fare I Figli"
"Neo-Malthusianismo Pratico"

(The Art of Preventing Childbirth) Practical New Malthusianism.
A Book, 144 pages, 11 chapters with Preface, Editor's Note and
a general explanation of sex hygiene, by Ettorina Cecchi,
female Medical Doctor, Bologna, Italy, 1921. Sold by Martello.

Following are the various subjects treated in each
Chapter.

Chapter 1, page 19

On Malthusianism.....Masturbation and Prostitution

Chapter 2, page 37

On New Malthusianism. Evolution of Sexual Instinct;
the right of the sickly and disinherited people to resort to
New-Malthusianism; the right to make free disposition of
conception in progress; New Malthusianism as an asset to the
human race and to society in general.

Chapter 3, page 51

Generative Organs. General reflections.

Chapter 4, page 57

Genital Organs of the Male. Testicles, yeilding canal.
sperm, seminal ducts, ejaculating canal, penis, prostrate and
cowper gland.

Chapter 5, page 77

The Phenomenon of Generation. Menstruation, Mechanism
of coition and generation.

Chapter 7, page 85

Transmissible diseases

Chapter 8, page 95

Means to regulate and prevent conception.

Interrupted coition, semi-withdrawal, coition between
menstrual periods, condom, American cap, Pessary, anti-fecund
sponges, absorbent cotton, sterilized cotton-wadding, cones,
sterilized tablets, anti-fecund powders, antiseptic vaginal
washes, the most anti-fecund and most hygienic means to follow.

Chapter 9, page 113

The reason why we propagate New Malthusianism

Chapter 10, page 135

Recommendations. A detriment to the individual, to
family and to society when proceeding blindly.

Chapter 11, page 138

To Our Critics.....Conclusion

Translator's Note:

This book is, on the whole, instructive and rather
educational if it weren't for those chapters devoted wholly
or in part to the bare facts as regards the mutual interchange
of private relations between male and female.

Genital Organs of the Female. Ovaries, ovules, uterus, vagina,
womb.

(w)

With full confidence in her knowledge of the subject, the authoress swings into line with an authority that cannot be questioned and she treats each and every subject down to its barest detail. It sounds more like a paper being read before a convention of medical authorities, and it should appear rather abominable to the average person desiring to live a clean life. In this respect it is obscene.

Following are the more important quotations as they appear in the original.....excerpts that treat the subject of coition with the several methods suggested to prevent conception:

Page 4. "But before New Malthusianism becomes a right, as you will see further on, it is also a duty, and a duty that is not of secondary importance.

Chapter 8, page 95. "In the preceeding chapters we have explained how a woman gets into a fecund state.....by a secretion of the seminal fluid from the male organs..... It is not very difficult, therefore, to have sexual intercourse and enjoy it to its fullest measure without causing conception. All that is necessary is to prevent conception by mechanical means. The mechanical means are the coitum interruptum (complete withdrawal); the semi-withdrawal, coition between menstrual periods; the condom; the American cap; the pessary, anti-fecund sponge; absorbent cotton; and sterilized cotton wadding. The chemical means are, the cones, the various shaped tablets; anti-fecund powders; and the antiseptic vaginal washes."

The writer then goes into detail and describes the methods outlined, summarizes them, and places them in the order of their position, after deducting their faults and adding their advantages. But one fact is sure; she holds that only by employing any of the several methods outlined can coition take place without conception. She devotes some space to advice to her female readers on personal cleanliness and she gives several recipes that are good vaginal washes and irrigations immediately after coition has taken place. All this is described in the interest of preventing conception.

(b) -- Continued on next page as Chapter 9.

Chapter 9 is devoted to the reasons why New Malthusianism is propagated, and the social question is treated at length. The authoress cites other authors on social subjects, and she points out the wrong in bringing children into the world that will not have a chance. She says:

P. 113. "The greatest misfortune that the proletariat can suffer (and this is legion) is the creation of children that will be denied physical and intellectual nourishment. Our duty towards our offspring should not start on the day it comes into being but rather before conception takes place.....Limiting childbirth, the proletariat can gain advantageously, because solidarity would be strengthened, applications for labor would be diminished, over population would be checked.....The greatest comfort that can console the inquietude of a woman whether married or single, is to teach her those harmless easy methods that will prevent her from becoming a mother unless she wants to. Here lies the first step.....the most essential step that leads to a real social emancipation.....When a woman begins to think of conditions, and is in a position to assure herself an honest living, independent of whatever help she may receive from her parents or her husband, she also has a right to love. It is certain that physical love is neither noble nor exalting, but whether or not, why should this right be denied a woman if a man has that privilege? What force holds a woman to chastity? Moral love.....Therefore, bringing to the attention of the female all those practical methods of New Malthusianism, means the establishment of the equilibrium of sexual morality and the prevention of crime.....that is to give the bride the faculty of conserving all her physical attractions - by which man is led, and at the same time give her the means to rebel against any marital yoke, under which many, many mothers are wont to suffer for the love of their children. ~~REPRODUCTION~~ It also means new life to that vast army of debilitated virgins living in a sphere that is unnatural, painful, unhealthy and degrading." Page 133. "We hold that the ~~propaganda~~ propaganda of limiting childbirth is necessary and helpful.....Not only in theory but also in practice New Malthusianism serves the purpose directly. It is the knowledge of practical ideas substituting those primitive methods that are neither sane nor safe.

"In conclusion we will say that New Malthusianism means the emancipation of womanhood from the yoke of conception at a time when it is not desired, and from the bearing of many children not conducive to good health... free from commitment to a life that makes her nothing more or less than a machine grinding out children. And we proclaim that New Malthusianism is an extremely important part of that feminine world having health and

intelligence, decidely more interested in this problem than the
suffrage movement....."

Translated L. Chinchio, Aug. 8, 1923. (b)

conscious individual; the fetus in the virgin state and the horror over the thought of marriage; the mania of maidenhood; infamous corruption determined not by the feeling produced but by the interest at stake; it is not necessary for a woman to have complete coition to become pregnant; the penalty of hypocrisy.

Epilogue page 215

Translator's note

This book could safely take its place among the collective text and reference books one would expect to find in the study of a medical student. It takes the subject of private relationship between man and woman as a mandate of nature and treats it in its entirety, leaving little to be desired. The authoress being a medical doctor goes into every phase, describes this inter-relation from all angles and does not stop at modesty when a forceful issue is at stake. She cites mythology, biblical times and quoted saints and famous authors to bring her point home - to place maidenhood in the discard, thus slurring Christianity. Following are the most notable excerpts:

"The hymen is a veil like membrane that is broken without fracture at the first insertion of the penis or any other like shaped thing that is hard and durable.

"Sometimes, however, this seal of maidenhood (the Hymen) takes the form of a cartilage, and becomes so firm and steadfast as to bear up under the repeated thrusts and penetrations directed against it, with the result that the poor bridegroom after having shed enough perspiration to saturate three shirts in the trying to overcome this obstacle that lies between him and his coveted love, winds up with the feeling that he has been overtaken by this encounter of ill-omen, and with the belief that he has met with consequences not very pleasing.

"The integrity of the hymen membrane is not a sign of its virgin state. A girl can be in a virgin state, and still offer no obstacle to a penetration in the first coition undertaken, neither will there be any flow of blood present following the first love embrace culminating in coition.

"In other words, a maiden can be deflowered without pain and without any sign of a blood flow.

"The above remarks will fill my male and female readers with extasy, but their astonishment will be doublefold when I tell them that, not only can a maiden enjoy her first coition without pain and without blood flow, but a prostitute can still have her hymen membrane intact even though she has been in a disorderly house for years practicing her so-called calling."

Translator's Note

(illegible)

The authoress advances every point to disprove the sanctity of a woman's honor as reflected in and represented by her inviolate hymen membrane. She cites the days of the 18th century when at Paris and Venice women and barbers were engaged in the act of restoring broken hymen membranes to their virginal inviolate state. Continuing she says:

"It is not the secret one would think but since the world has ever been filled with people who do not stop to question those who are wont to fool them, everything sailed smoothly along even in spite of the fact that useful formulas appeared in books, released by superiors. The following is one of the formulas taken from the 'Piccolo Alberto' (Little Albert) a publication issued in the 17th century.

"Prescription to Restore the Hymen to its Original State. (page 2)

"Taken one half ounce of turpentine, Pd.v. Venezia (of a certain medical standard. Translator), then take a little milk from asparagus leaves, one half ounce of mineral crystal dipped in the juice of a lemon or the juice of a green apple; take the white of a fresh egg with a little cat flower, then make a pill having little consistency and place it in the vagina after this organ has been syringed with a solution of goat milk. After repeating this process five times the female is restored once again to her virgin state. A similar effect can be had by repeated vaginal washes with a solution of 'Asteroid' water mixed with lemon juice."

The writer disputing the integrity of the hymen membrane quotes the following cases:

"Doctor Delens in his book entitled (De Quelques vices de conformation de l'hymen dans leur rapport avec la médecine légale) issued in 1877 cites the following three cases: (page 24)

"The first of these cases involves a young girl fifteen and one half years of age, who submitted to repeated attacks and assaults but who was found to be intact - defloration failing to take place.....

"In the other two cases the situation has to do with a hymen with two holes. The aperture of one measuring two millimeters in diameter while the other measured seven millimeters.

"Prof. Braunn of Vienna refers to this curious fact, and points out how a girl can become pregnant without the slightest penetration of her hymen for instance:

"A young man seated at a piano, took his hostess' little daughter and sat her across his lap facing him. He started in to kiss her and caress her, and raising her dress he brought his penis in contact with her vagina and wetted her close to the womb in the impulse of the moment. All this happened so fast that the little girl's mother and sister conversing in the next room with the door wide open were unaware of what transpired.

"This little girl became pregnant although the integrity of her hymen was not violated. It was found to be intact.

On Page 92, the writer says:

"The savages go around nude because sexual intercourse to them is of faint moral importance. To them it is just another function like eating, sleeping and drinking.

"From the stories of travellers and from the book called 'Gli amori degli ~~Uomini~~ Uomini' (the love affairs of men. Translator) we come to understand how even to this very day sexual intercourse among some African tribes have as much importance as Diogenes attributed to it when one day he was seen in the act right out in public. When asked what he was doing he replied: "Oh, nothing; I'm just planting a future man."

Translated by E. Chinchola, August 11, 1923

(33)

HJD-WB

Post Office Department
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR
Washington

August 25, 1923.

Hon. William J. Burns,
Director, Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

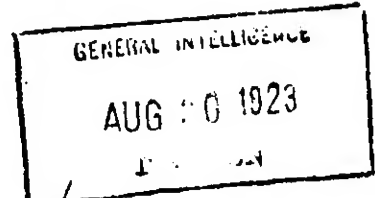
Dear Mr. Burns:

I have your letter of the 22nd instant and also that
of the 24th, concerning the case against Carlo Tresca,
publisher of "Il Martello."

The same have been noted, and I thank you very much
for the information.

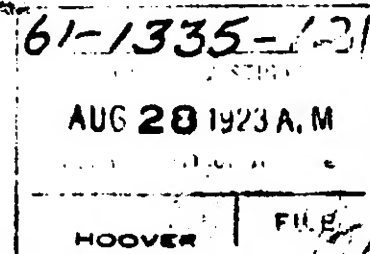
Respectfully yours,

H. J. Connelley
Acting Solicitor.



61-1335-131
SEP 12 1923

RECORDED



JEN-AS



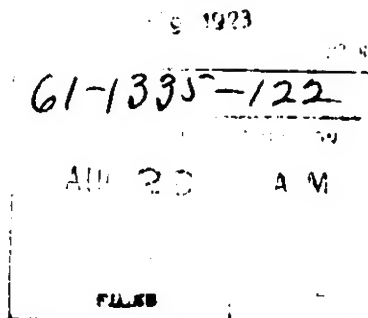
August 28, 1923.

MEMORANDUM FOR BUREAU FILES.

I am attaching hereto a copy of
the article appearing in "Il Martello",
the Italian Anarchist paper of New
York, of which Carlo Tresca is editor.
It is a translation of an issue of
May 5, 1923 and is the article upon
which Tresca has been arrested for
the violation of the Postal laws.

Very truly yours,

W. J. Bennett
Director.



HAVRELLA (THE HAMMER)
New York City

(Issue of May 5, 1923 - page 1, columns 5 and 6; page 2, cols. 122)
DOWN WITH THE MONARCHY

Guido Iodrecca, the scurrilous ex-writer of anti-clerical pornography, placed himself in the ranks of the scandalized - the fascisti, who, like the Ku Klux Klan, delight in putting on airs of the Puritans and of the crusaders of public morality. Being rather outspoken and because we are hating monarchism, and all that goes with it, with all the strength of our soul, we are not bowing our heads reverently at the passing by of the royal princess, who from among the puppets and the vassals fetched herself out to the altar in order to join hands with him; the riding-master of her heart.

This is what this ex-socialist, the ex-atheist, now a fascist and a bigot, is writing in the "Progresso" of April 14:

"Should the Fasci be forbidden to conduct the propaganda of nationalism and constitutionalism (which should be received with thanks by any government) while it be permitted to magazines to belaud through systematic abuse the honor of the Italian royal Princesses; while every week these printed sheets are being distributed by the thousands in the mining towns as the only reading matter of our plain workmen who learn that the government of Mussolini is a government of thieves and he himself a murderer; that no money be sent to Italy because of her being in state of bankruptcy?"

No, nobody will dispute the right of conducting propaganda for nationalism, we in the least, because we are the flag bearers of free speech.

the Savoyan monarchism dripping with blood and dirt, a polypus with a thousand tentacles sucking the blood and sweat of the body of the Italian people.

That story of our "systematic abuse of the honor of the royal princesses" made its round through the world . . . of the colonies, and not a few "simpletons" secretly shed their tears over it.

Aside from the fact that the insults and abuses of the honor of the princess, so much taken to heart by the decrepit and deceiving Guido, never were uttered, the business of those latest paladins rising to the defence of the Savoyans is logical and most natural.

In the courts, as even the yokels of the Roman countryside know it, one is living by scandals only and the Italian court, naturally, is not immune of this common worm which (like the rotting away of Alfonso of Spain and the syphilis of the ex-Kaiser) is gnawing at the bases of the thrones and at the so-called divine right.

Between scandals and gossip there can be no lack of temptations.

Therefore, spicy stories of Roccaocian flavor are being circulated, the main actors in which are the royal princes and princesses. And why not? Are perhaps the king, the princes, the princesses and the queens shielded against the public eye so as to be able to pass their days in bacchanals of passion and debauchery without knowing that we the rebel- iconoclasts are tearing down the veils of hypocrisy in order to lay bare the divine right?

That right which the ~~monarch~~ (monarch) wanted to keep
abolish forever and all?

If we were to say that King Alfonso bears upon his body the
stigma of degeneracy of a man debauched and corrupted, that Alfonso

bones of his head, the various Pedreccas would answer in the fascist fashion I don't give a fuck, I don't give a fuck.

And if we were to tell the historical anecdote about the young, vigorous and valiant courtier by the name of Schmettan, whom Frederick the Great, the cynical friend of Voltaire, called one day to the palace, ordering and commanding him ... to cause the increase of the size of the illustrious niece, in order that heirs be born to the Hohenzollerns?

If we would say, in other words, that the Kaiser is the spawn of the magnanimous loins ... of that young corrupted man, Schmettan, the fascisti would cheerfully admit it; we know that.

Pedrecca should know that of the stories in Boccaccian fashion of the royal houses, no longer known or being told, one relates to Victor Hugo as having hurled against Napoleon III, the son of Hortense Beaubarnais and of Eugene Montijo, the words: "you neither are the son of your father nor the father of your son".

But, should we relate the story of the butcher of Reggio Imperiale, near Florence, the anonymous father of Victor Emmanuel II, the Father of the Country, who was substituted for the original Savoyan, burned to death in the ducal castle of Reggio, the fascisti would, together in chorus, utter howls sounding ... like grunts rather than human voices; shut up, desecrator.

The object of it is that the Italian royal family should pass as the model of virtue; such being the wish of the scribes of the royal and court journalism.

These gentlemen have an interest in gambling on the rise of the monarchist and Savoyan paper, yet, no one can blame us if we, for

succeeded in checking the trouble. The Cirsane of the house of Savois remains incorrigible. Everybody knows of it in Florence, and in Milan he was nearly implicated in a scandal of the round table.

The Duke of Anosta who made many a conquest among the virgins of the partonopean aristocracy, has been compelled to seek refuge behind the doors of a convent after, as the story goes, having received some slaps in the face from his betrayed wife?

And it is not gossip only. This is a historical anecdote.

While in Florence, the Duke of Turin fell desperately in love with a "demi-virgin" who made her way through all the private apartments of the officials of the garrison. He succeeded in a night of passion to gain possession of her, but it cost him a pearl necklace worth 50,000 lire and a disease which is curable with permanganate of potassium. Well, and the king? Has Mr. Adrocca perhaps forgotten the campaign of Eduardo Scarfoglio, who uncovered the most intimate adventures of the Prince of Naples, a campaign concluded only when Emmanuel of Savois loosened the strings of his private purse?

It would be better not to talk of the glorified austerity of the royal house. Suffice it to mention at this opportunity Holon Petrovich, the intimate confidante in the adulteries of the countess of Frigona; it also appears that the queen displayed a contagious sensuality while having everything related to her by her friend.

And what about the animal love affairs of Victor Emmanuel III? About Laura Bon, the actress, into whose hands, at that time, the Duke of Savois, Victor Emmanuel, poured torrents of gold? She saw Victor Emmanuel who would get up in the morning from the bed of adultery and go to the chapel to grace himself of all the sins ... of the night before.

The story goes that one day, in the garden of the ...
... the ...
... they would not be seen. ...

stantly assuring her of his endless love for her, she doubting the words of the king. There was heard a rustling of clothes.

Your Majesty, faintly whispered Laura into the ear of the lover, there is a woman in the bushes.

He turned and recognized her majesty, the queen, guessing so as to overhear his conversation interrupted with kisses.

The queen rose and passing in front of their hiding place called out the name of the husband in a reprimanding tone of voice "Vittorio!!!"

And further, the love affairs of Umberto I, with the duchess Litta, the wife of another man, also taken possession of by "the father of the country," are they not known to everyone?

When Margherita learned of the betrayal, there were very violent scenes.

He, Umberto, was denying it. She, Margherita, cried and told him that she would leave him and surrender her post to his lover. To keep the scandal within the palace Victor Emmanuel II felt obliged to withdraw to Monza. At that time when the "Father of the Country" was in the glory of the monarchy the wall of Porta Pia was demolished.

During the conversation ensued between him and Margherita she took off the wedding ring and threw it on the table.

Majesty, I am returning the ring which is not mine, Umberto may give it to whom he pleases.

And Duchess Litta ... she has cost the "good king" another twenty millions.

Oh yes! This string is rather long. And we brought forth a few episodes only, sufficient to prove that the atmosphere of the Court is not as pure as it has been represented these days by the newspapers, the courtiers and the mountebanks.

These love affairs, these intrigues and these royal scandals are the

cost the people tears of blood. In the final accounting it is the people that pay ... to the king 16,650,000 lire annually besides the allowances to the princes, the dukes, the princesses and the counts and to all the wolves and whelps, as well as to the hyenas of the royal seraglio.

The "Progresso" with its article of Guido Redrocca, is joining the "Vaglio" of Wilkes-Barre invoking a crusade against us, who are "injuring the honor of the royal princesses."

There was no injury. And admitting even that the royal atmosphere just described as well as your princesses are as pure as flowers and as lilies, what does all this concern us?

Respect for women? And you dare, you, the fascist riffraff, to come out in the defence of women? You are speaking here of the royal women.

But the daughters of the people, those you have forgotten?

The clerical papers, the "Italia" of Milan and the "Momento" of Turin, reported that the Fascisti of San Bernardino having entered the home of Ernesto Netti, a war invalid suffering from tuberculosis, have beaten his mother and violated his young and pure sister.

In Alessandria, this being reported by the "Stampa" of Turin, they have cut off the hair on the head of the school teacher Piacentini and painted her face with varnish. In Orsogna, Abruzzi, the mother of the mayor, Pasquale Guglielmo Magno, 75 years old, has been tied and forced to drink a quart of castor oil.

You shameless scoundrels, brutal violators, sent up and stop this knavish posing as no- ... or the gentler sex.

You would like to make the name of the Fascist party as pure as ... So you consider the love ... of a young princess ... good for that purpose.

You may raise to the skies, like the braying of the asses, the chorus of praise of the virtue of the royal damsel. We who know that every gem worn by Yolanda in her wedding crown is made of tears and blood, and of flesh of the people, are once more raising the outcry with all the strength of our soul: Down with the monarchy!

Thus also acted once Guido Rodolfo, he who today is kissing the slipper of the Pope and is holding the candle to the princesses ... pining away of love.

Ego Sum.

S. M. Willman, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that the matter attached hereto, comprising seven typewritten sheets, upon each of which I have written my name, numbered consecutively from one to seven, inclusive, is a true and complete translation of the article entitled "Down with the Monarchy" appearing on page 1, columns 5 and 6, and page 2, portions of columns 1 and 2, of the publication entitled "Il Martello" dated at New York, N. Y., May 5, 1925.

August 3, 1925.

S. M. Willman

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3rd day of August,
1925.

(Signed) A. B. Keefer
Notary Public.

JRH-AS

August 28, 1923.

MEMORANDUM FOR BUREAU FILES.

61-1335
I am attaching hereto a copy of
the article appearing in "Il Martello",
the Italian Anarchist paper of New
York, of which Carlo Tresca is editor.
It is a translation of an issue of
May 5, 1923 and is the article upon
which Tresca has been arrested for
the violation of the Postal laws.

Very truly yours,

M. J. P.
Director.

MAILED

AUG 29 1923

RECORDED

61-1335-123

INVESTIGATION
AUG 28 1923 A.M.
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

61-1335-123

September 5, 1923.

SEPTEMBER 5, 1923

Mr. M. J. Donnelley,
Acting Collector, Post Office Department,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of your communication of the 30th ultimo, in which you quote a letter received by you from Post Office Inspector G. A. Eden of New York City concerning the necessity of Mr. S. N. Willman, employee of this Bureau, appearing in New York City in connection with proceedings against Charles Trosen.

If you will advise me as to when it is desired to have Mr. Willman in New York, I will be very glad indeed to direct him to be in New York at that time in order that his services may be available to the Post Office Department.

If there is any further assistance which this Bureau can render in this very important matter, you should feel at liberty to call upon it.

Very truly yours,

Director.

MAILED

SEP 5 1923

61-1335-125	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
SEP 6 1923	
FILE	

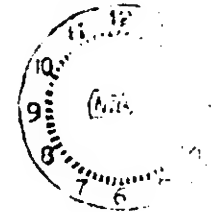
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WCO'B-MS

Post Office Department
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR
Washington

August 27, 1923.

61-1335-



AUG 31

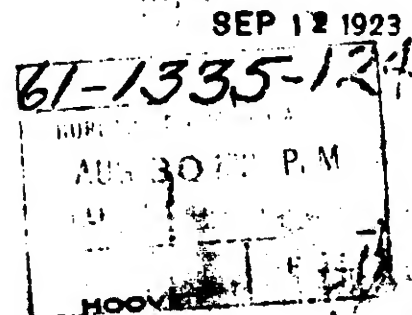
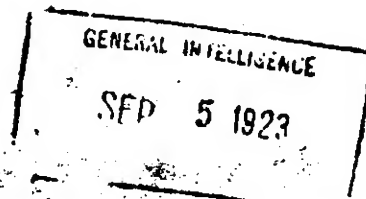
Hon. William J. Burns,
Director, Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Burns:

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of
the 24th instant, enclosing translation of an article
appearing in "Il Martello" for July 8, 1923, entitled
"The Dynasty of Treachery and Infamy," which will have
prompt attention.

Very truly yours,

W. J. Burns
Acting Solicitor.



61-1335-124